ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
				Saturday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th April.
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April	17th May.	14th June.
3rd May	31st „	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 3, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	13th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th April 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

[illegible]

I. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 16th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1893.

NOTICE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES to EUROPE may be had by a limited Number of Passengers, in the "S. S. KNIGHT TEMPLAR," 4,188 Tons Registered, SAILING for ANTWERP on or about the 20th instant. Electric Light throughout.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

STRAW HATS.

OUR NOTED } BEST FINISH.

CLUB
ROUGH CHIP. } Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CARBOLIC POWDER

15 PER CENT. GUARANTEED 15 PER CENT.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Price per Cwt	Rs. 10	8	Rs. 11	12
„ per Ton	„ 190	0	„ 211	8
„ per 2lb. Tin	„ 0	8	„ 0	9
„ per 28lb. Box	„ 3	0	„ 3	6

Special Prices for larger quantities, or Contracts entered into for regular supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN CLARETS

FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRMS :—
Messrs. PENFOLD & Co. AND Messrs. CALDWELL & Co.

THESE CLARETS vary somewhat in character from the FRENCH PRODUCTIONS, and are rapidly making way as GENUINE UNADULTERATED WINES.

	Quarts.
OCEANA ST. JULIEN for Breakfast or Dinner	Rs. 12 0
Do. MARGAUX, fine full bodied	„ 21 0
Do. HERMITAGE, superior character	„ 20 0
HERMITAGE ST. HUBERT'S, drier than above	„ 21 0

FRENCH CLARETS.

	Quarts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, fine body and bouquet, per dozen	10	12	6	4
PAUILLAC MEDOC, a really good Wine	15	0	8	4
DEJEUNER, good body, fine bouquet	12	0	...	
MARGAUX MEDOC, old, good flavour	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE, a charming wine	27	0	14	8
CHATEAU LAFITTE, choicest vintage	34	0	18	0

N.B.—The above Prices are subject to an increase of 10 Per Cent. owing to the Fall in Exchange.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality Rs. 20-0 per dozen.		A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality Rs. 26-8	„	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality Rs. 29-8	„	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality Rs. 32-0	„	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality Rs. 40-0	„	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality Rs. 45-8	„	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality Rs. 35-8	„	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality Rs. 35-8	„	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS:

BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA, BURLESQUE PANTOMIME AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S Beautiful Comic Opera in 2 Acts "MIKADO."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, "LA MASCOTTE." GRAND AMZON MARCH. CHARMING DUET, GLUE GLUE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH, BURLESQUE "LALLA ROOKH."

FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH, "THE NAUTCH GIRL."

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH, "THE COLLEEN BAWN."

Mr. HARRY STANLEY in his Grand Impersonation as Myles Nee, Copaleen, with Songs and Jig.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street.

Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail) WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEANCES AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER, A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND, NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,

ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.

EIGHT ANNAS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE:—

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENT.	FITTINGS.
* 22 by 17 by 16"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
* 24 by 18 by 18"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
* 26 by 20 by 20"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
* 28 by 22 by 21"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
* 31 by 24 by 22"	2 Drawers and 1 Shelf.
* 33 by 29 by 23"	2 Drawers 1 Partition and 1 Shelf.
* 38 by 26 by 23"	2 Drawers and 2 Shelves.
* 42 by 36 by 24"	2 Drawers, 2 Partitions, and 2 Shelves.
* 51 by 28 by 25"	2 Drawers, 1 Partition and 2 Shelves.

Those marked thus * are fitted with TWO SEPARATE LOCKS.

(Illustrated Price List free by Post.)

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1847.]

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW, Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR, with a thorough knowledge of "Retouching." Apply with testimonials and samples of work, if any, within 1st May, 1893, stating the salary desired, to

SEVAGRAM, 30, Market Street, Secunderabad, Deccan.

S. M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION of UNSERVICEABLE RAILWAY STORES, comprising of miscellaneous hardware, Tools and Plant, Timber and Permanent Way Materials, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1893, at 7 a.m., at the Store Depot, at Nandyal.

N. B.—Terms strictly Cash.

H. WEIR, Officiating Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, 3rd April, 1893.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

ALL PERSONS, Joint Stock Companies, or Corporations, having claims against the above Company, are requested to send particulars of same to the Undersigned, at No. 10, Shams Manzil, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th Current, after which date no claims will be entertained.

A. McLAGGAN, S. D. SASSOON, Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th April, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1893, for the SUPPLY at the BELLASIS BRIDGE DEPOT of 2,000 cases of KEROSINE OIL of the "Snow Flake" Brand of 150° proof test, each case to contain in two tins 65lbs of Oil.

2. Form of Contract may be seen, and other particulars obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Four Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 10th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers articles appertaining to the Cotton Ginning Factory at Mandal, were attached by this Court under Darkhast No. 430 of 1892, at the instance of one MAHAMAD HAJI ABDULLA in execution of a decree obtained by his deceased father against HABIB ISUF, in suit No. 121-10127 of 1889, and whereas Mahamad Haji Abdulla—the Judgment Creditor, aforesaid, has expressed a wish that the properties in question be released from attachment, it is hereby notified that unless the person or persons claiming interest therein come forward to take charge thereof from this Court on payment of the necessary charges within 15 days from the date of the publication hereof, the same shall be released from attachment, and all control after such portion thereof, as may be necessary, shall have been sold for the purpose of satisfying the charges already incurred.

MANEKLAL NAROTAMDASS, Sub-Judge, Viramgam.

Viramgam, 7th April, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRIBHOWANDAS HURJEEWANDAS has by an agreement, dated the 5th Day of April instant, contracted to SELL to BALDEVDAS SHIVNARRAYEN, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Street No. 15, situate in Topalwadi, or Sutfrachal, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jaggonnath Tapidas, on or towards the West by the property of Lala Rupa, on or towards the North by the Tapalwadi Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Tapidas Vurujdas, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said purchaser and other tenants of the said Tribhowandas Hurjeewandas. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the said hereditaments and premises from the said Tribhowandas Hurjeewandas, the same having been sold by him to the said Baldevdas Shivnarrayen.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lease or in any other way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 10th Day of April, 1893.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE." OPEN DAILY FROM 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT, MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.

A Wax-work life-like Tableau representing the room in detail of THE AUSTRALIAN WINDSOR MURDERER, WILLIAM ALIAS DEEMING.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

PALACE OF WONDERS

ON MAIDAN, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE, GAIETY THEATRE.

"WATER NYMPH," "ROLLA," and "SWINGING HEAD" Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.

Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 7 to 11 p.m. By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.

ADMISSION, 8 annas. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants, 4 annas.

THE MAC IVER CHARTERED S. S. "ROWTOR" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1893.

HAMBURG-CALCUTTA LINE.

THE S.S. "BARIA" has ARRIVED from HAMBURG and ANTWERP with a GENERAL CARGO, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the Goods will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Undersigned that he will not be RESPONSIBLE for any LIABILITIES incurred by his wife BAI NOWAZBAI, daughter of DORABJEE COWASJEE MEHTA. Any person dealing with the said NOWAZBAI will do so at his own risk—Dated this 10th Day of April, 1893.

DINSHAW DADABHOY MOONSHEE.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK "SOFT" FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

BLACK, GREY, & DRABS. FIRST QUALITY, Rs. 9-8.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HATTERS, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with the list referred to in the Will of ANUNDRAO CHINTOBA CHAPWALA, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

ATMARAM ANUNDRAO, one of the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) L. N. BANAJI.

The 8th Day of April, 1893.

ATMARAM ANUNDRAO, Petitioner in Person.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND EXCHANGE.

NOW READY.

FULL REPORT of DEPUTATION from the PUBLIC SERVICES of MADRAS. With Reply of H. E. LORD WENLOCK.

Post Free (in India) on Receipt of Four Annas in Stamps.

Address: Manager, *Madras Times*, Madras.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'A
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.

THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., AGENTS, RAMPART ROW.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON. ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............{ £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881..................£4,673,299 | 1891..................£7,894,357
1886..................£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy CAN BE SECURED IN THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25, do.	....	„	8	5	0
At age 30 do.	....	„	9	7	0
At age 35 do.	....	„	10	14	0
At age 40 do.	....	„	12	11	0
At age 45 do.	....	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES: BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:— LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:— BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH, Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE, No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT. (By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpoogly, BOMBAY.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	1,063¾
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		340
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,325	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	15)
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¾
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	17
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	21
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	885
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19¼

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re
Akoar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	810
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100		205
Apollo	750	00₹'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	000'1	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	120
					220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
				130	
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	116½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	490
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs25dv.	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	100	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 W
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
				75	235
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	...		325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	420xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
				25	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	42)
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	2,900	1,000	1yr. rs.60	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	32)
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	59	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mil's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-6
China Leaf	„	26-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-12 „
Do. do. new	„	25-8 „
Australia do.	„	26-1
Bombay do.	„	26
English Sovereigns	„	16-10
Do. Drazons	„	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	„	105-11
Carolus Dollars	„	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	224-1
Five-Francs	„	331

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Prof. Muller's 6th Wilson Lecture, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be practice, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels, Sabarmati, and the s. s. Baria entered the dock on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL.—His Highness the Raja of Loonawada, accompanied by forty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. His Highness has put up in a private bungalow, on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

THEFT IN A HOTEL.—Mrs. Mellor, residing in the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, has reported to the police the theft of a silver hunting watch and chain, two gold crosses, a few silver coins, a servant's watch, and two rupees in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 82-14-6. The informant had last seen these things safe on the 6th instant.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.—This firm of photographers has just completed a new photograph of his Excellency the Governor, which they have the satisfaction of learning, on the testimony of Lady Harris, is the best his Excellency has ever had taken. The photograph is "imperial size," measuring fifteen inches by twelve, and is indeed an admirable likeness.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Fest March from	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Valse	Autograph	Strauss.
The Watchparade	Characterpiece	Eilenberg.
Fantasia (No. 2)	Maritana	Wallace.
Galop	Mistral	Desormes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Processional March	San Salvator	F G Baker
Polka Mazurka	Margaret	F Luschwitz
Song	The Holy City	Stephen Adams
Intermezzo	Phryne	C Hoby
Selection	Orphee Aux Enfers	Offenbach
Valse	Beauty's Daughters	C Lowthine

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Warroo, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, was conveyed by the police, on Sunday, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state. Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon, found that she was suffering from the effects of opium. The police have been able to ascertain that she administered to herself a quantity of opium in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, on Saturday night. She is now lying as a patient in the hospital.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The sixth lecture of the season, under the auspices of this Society will be delivered in Guzerati, at The Novelty, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar, the winner of the Championship gold medals at Cardiff and Liverpool. The topic selected for the evening is "Photography and Art." The lecture will be illustrated with lime-light, and is open to the public, some seats being reserved as usual. Members of the Mandali are invited to attend on the occasion, as, before the commencement of the lecture, a resolution recording the Mandali's profound regret for the sad death of its esteemed vice-president, the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalles, C.I.E., is to be proposed.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, which commenced on Wednesday last, concluded on Saturday, the examiners being Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. Out of seven candidates who had presented petitions to be allowed to appear at the examination, the following five only presented themselves :—Mr. Shripal Khunderow Vijayker, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderow Morojee ; Mr. Hiralal Dharandas Suraya, articled clerk to Mr. Craigie ; Mr. Virchand Raghowjee Ghandi, articled clerk to Mr. Little ; Mr. Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee ; and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Wadia, articled clerk to Mr. Conroy. The result of the examination will be announced in about ten days.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Vithoo Moroba, Vithoo Jotee, and Rama Appa with committing murder, by causing the death of Govind Ranoo, on Friday night, at Lohar Street. Mr. Grennan applied for a postponement on the ground that he had charged, on Saturday, two other persons with committing the murder, and that the Chief Presidency Magistrate allowed the case to stand over until the 15th instant to enable the police to arrest other persons, who were alleged to have assaulted the deceased, and thereby caused his death. The three persons now placed before his Worship were those who had taken part in the assault. The Magistrate granted the application, and transferred the case to the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the other two persons are to be tried.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, yesterday, at 3 p.m., Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding. The following special resolutions, passed at an ordinary general meeting, held on Wednesday, the 22nd ultimo, were confirmed :—(1) That in the last clause of article 106, of the company's articles of association, the following words be added between the words "company" and "nevertheless" in line 7 :—" Or by reason of his purchasing yarn, cloth, or other fabrics manufactured by the company, or by accepting a consignment of the same for sale ;" and (2) that in article 110, after clause (g), the following be added :—(gg) "To sell in Bombay to any director, or elsewhere, any yarn, cloth, or other fabrics manufactured by the company, provided such director regularly trades in such articles."

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.		As.	Nos.
Special Line	Up	1	H632882
Yellow „	Down	1	F681501
Rs. 10 Prizes.		**As.**	**Nos.**
„ „	Up	2	C361465
Yellow „	Down	1½	C556302
Lavender „	„	1½	C372179
Blue „	Up	1½	C159923
„ „	„	1½	C159726
Special „	„	1	H645012
„ „	Down	1	J224427
Yellow „	„	1	F633113
Brown „	„	1	F220143
Lavender „	Up	1	D992694
Red „	Down	1	D280931
G R Extension	„	1	A035587
Special „	Up	½	D309608
Yellow „	Down	½	C254617
„ „	„	½	C251152

THE PROPOSED LORD HARRIS INSTITUTE.—Last night, at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, a meeting of the members of different European clubs in Bombay, was held to consider the advisibility of starting a Gymkhana to be called the "Lord Harris Institute," for the purpose of encouraging athletic sports and games. Mr. G. W. Roughton was called to the chair. The draft rules prepared by the sub-committee appointed at the general meeting held to consider the question on the last occasion, were placed before the meeting, and their adoption was moved. A question was raised as to how the money for the erection of the building for the Institute was to be raised. The chairman replied that the committee had received two different proposals suggesting different plans as to how the amount required should be raised. The meeting resolved to adopt the suggestions made in the proposal which came from Mr. J. Pearson. The meeting was then resolved into a whole-house committee to discuss the scheme in details. After some discussion it was finally resolved to request Mr. Roughton to suggest a scheme for the formation of the Institute upon the basis suggested in the memorandum of Mr. Pearson and also that suggested in the draft rules. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, for the prosecution, applied for a traverse to the next Sessions of the case in which Khalilula Khan Azamjung and Jalani Khan Iltzadjung are charged with dishonestly retaining and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property.

The Judge asked if the case had not been traversed on a former occasion.

Mr. Jardine said the case had been traversed several times. The present application was based on the affidavit of a clerk of Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, who stated that several witnesses had yet to be examined on Commission at Hyderabad, and that some thirty-two documents in the case had not been translated. The latter would not be ready for another two months. The solicitors for the defence had at first consented to the case being again traversed to the next Sessions, but a few days ago they withdrew their consent.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, who, with Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the defence under the instructions of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, objected to the case being again traversed, remarking that the documents should have been translated some time ago. The case had been going on for two years ; and the prosecution, knowing that the documents were necessary, should have had them translated ere this. The case had been traversed from Session to Session, and the defence now objected to any further delay in the trial.

The Judge said the documents which were in the hands of the chief translator had been put in before the Commission.

Mr. Slater remarked that in no way prevented their being translated at an earlier date.

The Judge observed that it was impossible to proceed with the case in the absence of the translations.

Mr. Inverarity said the case was one that ought never to have come before the Bombay Sessions.

The Judge said Mr. Inverarity should place that point before the jury who tried the case, which was thereupon traversed to the next Sessions.

THE MANAGER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

William Murray, manager of the Natural History Institute, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

The prisoner said he had no witnesses to call, but he applied that his case be traversed to the next Sessions in order to enable him to be prepared with his defence.

The Judge declined to traverse the case, and allowed the trial to stand over till Thursday next.

A HINDU BIGAMY CASE.

Thakoobai, woman, and Vithal Ganoo, both Hindus from Wai, near Mahableshwar, were placed at the bar, the former charged with marrying again during the life-time of her former husband, named Succaram, and the latter with abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; the prisoners being undefended.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the jury, said the first accused was married to a man, named Succaram Dhurma, six or seven years ago, and lived with him at a village in the Colaba District. They came to Bombay about eight months ago and lived with Succaram's uncle, but in August, or September, 1892, the woman left her husband and was subsequently found to be living with the second accused, who said he had married her, the woman having assured him that she had been divorced from Succaram. The matter was then taken before a meeting of the caste, which referred the parties for a remedy to the law courts. It would appear, the learned counsel said, from the statements of the accused that they were guilty of the offence with which they were charged, as the statement of the woman that she had been divorced was wholly untrue ; and the second marriage was void according to law.

Evidence was led for the prosecution in support of the opening statement. The accused called several witnesses to show that the woman had been deserted by Succaram, her former husband, for some time ; that he did not provide for her, nor was seen to visit her ; that she was left unprotected during her illness, and that the neighbours out of charity provided for her, giving her water and food during her illness.

Mr. Manker, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, referred to a case in which the caste had authorized a person to marry again during the life-time of a former husband, but which was declared illegal in a court of justice, which punished the offending party. In fact, the caste had no authority whatever when it came into conflict with the provisions of the Penal Code.

His Lordship having summed up the jury, without retiring, found both the prisoners guilty of the respective charges preferred against them.

His Lordship deferred passing sentence, and the Sessions were adjourned until 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning next.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowjee Luxman, a muccadum of porters doing duty at the Dadur Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway, was resumed yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner at the morgue. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Railway Company, Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of Mr. Branson, the driver of the engine No. 152, by which the deceased is said to have been run over and killed

Edaljee Hormusjee, examined by Mr. Byrne, said that he was the driver of No. 1 down-goods train on the morning of the 17th ultimo. When his train was shunting at the Dadur Station, the up-goods train No. 152 came in at the usual speed of nine or ten miles an hour. When the train stopped its rear brake was at a distance of one waggon on the Matoonga side of his engine. He started about two or three minutes after his engine had been coupled on to his train. He passed the down starting signal by the distance of fifteen vehicles, and then told his fireman to exchange signals with the guard, and on looking out he saw two red signals near the rear brake of No. 152 train, and so he stopped his train and waited for six or seven minutes, and then he went down to his second guard, and asked him what was the matter, and why the train was stopped. The guard informed the witness that the muccadum had been run over. He then got a starting signal from his rear guard, and accordingly he started his train. He did not examine the wheels of his engine or the wheels of any of the waggons of his train to see blood-marks after hearing that the muccadum had been run over. He did not think it possible that his engine knocked down the muccadum, while going out of or into the siding. He thought it possible that the muccadum might have been knocked down and run over by the waggons which he (witness) had fly-shunted and backed into the siding. He did not know whether or not those fly-shunted waggons were examined to see blood-marks. He had one run over a donkey with his engine while coming out of the sheds. He examined his engine afterwards and found blood-marks on all the wheels on one side. There were no marks on the cow-catcher. He had also seen a dog run over by an engine in the shed. There were blood-marks on the wheels which had passed over the dog. If the guard's brakes were put on and the tender brake not put on, he thought the couplings would get broken, when the steam was off. If the steam were put on the strain would be greater. He usually used vacuum brake. It sometimes happened that a danger signal was lowered to an approaching train immediately before it reached the signal. It sometimes happened that a danger signal was not lowered at all. It also sometimes happened that a signal that had been lowered to a train was suddenly put "at danger" as soon as the engine passed the signal.

After the witness had been cross-examined, the inquest was again adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOLMES comes out to command the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.

MAJOR A. MEIN, R. E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment, and proceeds home.

MAJOR ROCHEFORT, R. H. A., and Lieutenant England, R. A., proceed home on three months and a-half and twelve months' leave, respectively.

CAPTAIN THORNEYCROFT, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant D. Walker, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, are detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

LIEUT. W. H. W. PERROTT, A Depot R.H.A., has been appointed to Q Battery R.H.A., Umballa. He will be succeeded at the depot by Lieut. M. S. Williams, from Q Battery.

COLONEL T. G. CRAWLEY, having, on the 4th instant, reported his arrival from Mian Mir, on transfer, assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, from that day, relieving Colonel R. M. Clifford.

THE following R. E. Officers are under orders for duty in this country :—Lieutenants R. F. G. Bonn, H. A. Cameron, R. H. M. Yeates, and E. Hingston ; 2nd Lieutenants W. A. Stokes, C. B. L. Greenstreet, A. Turner, W. Bunbury, R. Gillam, and E. Barnardiston.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence is granted to each of the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified against their names :—Surgeon-Captain A. E. Smithson, A. M. S., from the 17th April ; 2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Greer, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, from the 15th April.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, held an enquiry, at Mazagon, touching the death of Mr. Ernest Beardshaw, twenty-nine years of age, who was early yesterday morning found dead in his bed. He was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. Superintendent Nolan, of the "E" Division, was present at the enquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Otto Schiller said : I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. F. Fischer and Company, and live at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. I identify the body of Mr. Beardshaw who was an assistant in the firm. The deceased was about twenty-nine years of age, and lived in Old Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, with Mr. Whitehead. On Saturday last he was at my place and stayed until midnight. He dined with me that night. He was then in his usual health and good spirits. I have not seen the deceased since my partner, Mr. Fischer, told me that the deceased was with him on Sunday afternoon at his bungalow at Colaba. Mr. Fischer went for a drive with the deceased in the evening. The deceased was then also in good spirits. He did not dine with Mr. Fischer on Sunday night. The deceased was a very sober man. I have never seen him worse for liquor.

George Henry Whitehead said : I am a clerk in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased boarded with me and he had been complaining of headache for the last six days, otherwise he was in very good health. He was a man of temperate habits. He dined with me and my family on Sunday night, and he then appeared to be very well. He went to bed at half-past nine o'clock. He complained of severe headache that night and said that it worked up from his neck to the top of his head. This morning, at about 8-35, I was called to the deceased's room. Somebody told my wife that the deceased was dead. I went to his room and found him lying dead in his bed. The body was cold and stiff.

Trimbuck Arjoon, a barber, said : At about 7-30 a.m., to-day, I went to the deceased as usual to shave him. He was in his bed. I called him three or four times but received no reply. I then left him, but returned at 8-30 o'clock, and again called out to him, three or four times, but as he did not get up, I shook him and found that he was dead. I went and told the butler to inform Mr. Whitehead that Mr. Beardshaw was dead.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said : I have examined the body of the deceased and found no external marks of violence. The head and neck were congested and blood was issuing from the mouth. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from apoplexy.

THE STANLEY TROUPE.

MR. HARRY STANLEY, who has always catered so successfully for and made himself deservedly popular with the Bombay public could not have chosen a more striking piece and one better calculated to maintain his own reputation and display the capabilities of his monster troupe than the sensational drama of "The Streets of London" with its realistic scenes of modern London, the stage mounting, and general setting, leaving no room for improvement, and if its production on Saturday and Monday nights be a sample of what we are to expect during their short stay here, the rush for places is a happy prediction of continued success, and that these talented artistes, amongst whom there are no fewer then twenty-six ladies are not likely to outstay their welcome. To-night "Mikado" is to be produced with exceptionally brilliant mounting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Ward, Capt. Bengal, Manchester Regt, from England.
Newnham, Capt. Bo. 22nd Regt. on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Christopher, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, from England.
Bigger, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, from leave, England.
Galway, Surgn-Lt-Col, A M D, for tour of service, from England.
MacCartie, Surgn-Major, Bo. I M D, off leave, from England.
Anderson, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Kamptee.
Mullane, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Johnson, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Nicholson, Col. Bengal, Mily Secy, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 9.

Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on furlough, to England.
Henderson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 10.

Osborne, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Bulsar.
Bigger, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 3rd Cavy, from furlough, to Etwardesabad.
Christopher, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt, from leave, to Simla.
Rossetter, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Jhansi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th April.

1. N. C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. The silver cup and Revolver presented as shooting prizes to "A" Company will be fired for at the Coorla ranges on Friday next, the 14th instant.
3. "B" Company competition for manual and firing exercises will take place at the Grant Medical College on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Red uniform, helmets, arm and accoutrements.
4. Extract from general Orders :—No. 178.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant Sam Tomlinson to be Captain, vice G. A. P de Saone, resigned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines without delay to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th April.

1. Members who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division No. 1 Company : No. 302, Gunner J. L. Macquade.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Dr M S Howell, Judl Commr, Oudh, privilege leave for 2 month and 3 days.

Mr P Harrison, Offg Jt-Magte, Agra, previlege leave for 3 months.

Mr J N Sharpe, Dist Supdt of Police, Muttra, privilege leave for 2 months.

Mr P G Barnard, Dist Supdt of Police, Harmirpur, privilege leave for 3 months.

Capt H H Ozzard, Cantt Magte, Roorkee, furlough out of India for 2 years.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Asst Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, privilege leave for 3 months and 23 days.

Mr J Sanders, Offg Depy Commr, Partabgarh, Privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days.

Mr H H Butts, Dist and Sess Jndge, Gonda, special leave on urgent private affairs out of India for 1 month and 23 days.

Mr G H B Johnston, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police Banda, from the date of taking over charge and until further orders.

Mr C H Gordon, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Aligarh to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Muttra, during the absence on leave of Mr J N Sharpe, or until further orders.

Mr R A Court Beadon, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Hamirpur, during the absence on leave of Mr P G Bernard or until further orders.

With the sanction of H E the Govr-Genl in Council, Mr A Cadell, Commr, to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, N W P and Oudh, from date on which Mr W Kaye resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Mr A Sabonadiere, Asst Commr, Partabgarh, to officiate as Depy Commr, Partabgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr Sanders or until further.

The Hon'ble J J G LaTouche, Offg Chief Secry to Govt, N W P and Oudh, on being relieved by the Hon'ble J Woodburn, to officiate a Commr, Benares Division, from the date of taking over charge.

Mr E H Radice, Offg City Magte, Lucknow, to hold charge of the office of the Wasika Officer, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties.

Mr A McMillan, Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade, to be Dist and Sess Judge, 2nd grade ; Mr H B J Bateman, Dist and Sess Judge, 4th grade, to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade ; Mr J E Gill, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be Dist and Sess Judge, 4th grade ; Mr C L M Eales, Jt-Magte, 1st grade, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Azamgarh ; Mr J S Campbell, Asst Commr, 1st grade, to be Jt-Magte, 1st grade ; Mr A W Trethewy, Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Magte and Collr, Azamgarh ; Mr A Sabonadiere, Asst Magte and Collr, to be Jt-Magte, 2nd grade.

H H the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr has been pleased to accept the resignations by the following officers of their office as Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P and Oudh for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the N-W P and Oudh :—the Hon'ble Maulvi Sir Saiyi Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, KCSI, LLD ; the Hon'ble Rana Sir Shankar Bakksh Singh, K C I E ; and the Hon'ble L M Thornton.

Mr F J Pert, Jt-Magte, from Bijnor to Cawnpore

Mr R Burn, Asst Magte and Collr, from Muttra to Aligarh.

The services of the Rev W A G Luckman, Chaplain, Naini Tal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Hon'ble J Woodburn, C S I, resumed charge of his duties as Chief Secy to Govt N-W P and Oudh.

Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps.—Lieut-Col F N Wright resigns his commission.

In consequence of certain officers proceeding on furlough the following transfers are ordered :—

Mr G T Barlow, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from 1st Circle to the 2nd Circle ; Mr H M Willmott, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 1st Circle to the 2nd Circle ; Narendra Kumar Mitra, Ass Engr, 2nd grade, from 1st Circle to the 3rd Circle ; Mr G H Streatfeild, Asst Engr, 2nd grade from 3rd Circle.

Mr G T Anthony, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lower Division, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted 8 months' furlough.

Mr J A Cones, Ex Engr, 3rd grade sub. protem Upper Division, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted 6 months' furlough.

Mr A C Polwhele, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bhagalpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted 19 months' furlough.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Willow Branch, 2,147 tons, Captain J Ritson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Batoum (13th March), brought a cargo of 116,279 cases kerosine oil The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE s s Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain W McFee, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Moulmein (30th March) via Colombo, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Baria, 1,983 tons, Captain J Outerman, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hamburg (12th March), brought a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain Warckminster, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hamburg (12th February) via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 9 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St Marnock	1951	Phipps	Tarri	17-4	K Nixon & Co
C	Swordsman	957	Macderman	Zanzibar		V Ebrahim
D	Ehrenfels	1521	Warckminster	Antwerp		Glade & Co
F	Baria	1960	Outerman	Calcutta	14-4	J Mackintosh
G	Falshaw	1484	Famell	Amsterdam		K Nixon & Co
H	St Hubert	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	16-4	K Nixon & Co
K	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Marmagoa	13-4	Shepherd & Co
N	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-4	F Heyer
O	La Seyne	1157	Blanc	Aden	11-4	M Maritines Co
P	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Marseilles		Ralli Brothers
Q	Haxley	2232	P Brawa	Dunkirk	15-4	W&AGraham

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri .. 543 Abrahamkhan ... Bhownugger .. 12-4 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Khiva	1109	Shuvaker	Jeddah		H C Joosub.
2	Armenia	3395	Haynes	Marseilles	20-4	W&AGraham
3	Shanghai	2044	Cubett	China	12-4	P & O Co
4	Bormida	1499	Ansaldo	China	12-4	F Branchi.
5	Nizam	1615	Dias	China		P & O Co
6	Ataka	2372	Bement	Marseilles	12-4	K Nixon
7	Peshawur	2240	Jephson	London		P & O Co
9	Kt of St George	2309	Bevis	Havre	11-4	K Nixon & Co
10	Cy of Edinburgh	2102	Francis	Liverpool	13-4	Sir C Forbes
12	Rowtor	1510	Horman	Not fixed		K Nixon
13	Kt of St John	2246	Billet	Mauritius		K Nixon & Co
15	Quantock	2193	Wale	Hamburg	14-4	T Morrison & Co
16	Lady Armstrong	2042	Abbott			Ralli Brothers

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Assam (s)	Creery	Aden, April 4.
	Taif (s)	Tyndall	Jedda, &c.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	H. M. S. Boadicea.	Gifford	Colombo.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nawab, for coast and Calcutta.
„ Teheran, for China, &c.
„ Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Labelia, for Amsterdam.
„ Cumeria, for Havre.
„ Wastewater, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Commander	From
6	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, March 21.
	Australia s	Barber	Antwerp, Feb 19.
	Polynesian bq	Halliday	Buenos Ayres, Jan 17.
7	Chindwara s	Phillips	Bombay, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Steamers Ganges, City of Vienna and Catherine Apcar.

April 7.—Steamers Comilla, Maharani, Mahratta, Algeria and Barrister.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
March					
	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Somali coast.	30	Somali coast
23	Assam	Creery	Bombay	4	Bombay
26	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	28	Somali coast.
27	Yarr	Manbeauge	Marseilles		China
	G R Booth	..ales	Tellicherry	27	Havre
	Brand	Nielson	Akyab	28	Port Said F O
28	Rome	Daniell	London		Bombay
	Bongore Head	Smith	New York	29	Bombay
	Etoile French G Boat	Carfort	Obock		Obock
29	Sheikh-Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast.	30	Somali coast
	Kola	Simpson	Zanzibar	4	Zanzibar
	Clyde	Parfit	Calcutta	30	London
30	Melbourne	Schmidt	Marseilles		China
	Arbib Brothers	Hill	Bassein		Port Said FO
	Mayo H M's I M	Fenny	Somali coast.		
	Africa	Gherardo	Massowa	30	Massowa
	Shannon	Crewe	Bombay		London
	Leven	Wise	Akyab		Port Said FO
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	31	Hodeida
31	Redji Kerin	Gema	Hodeida	1	Red Sea
	Clan Macleod	Worfolk	Madras	31	London
April					
1	Miseer	Mohomed Rahiat	Hodeida	3	Red Sea
	Preston	Gedes	Rangoon	2	Port Said F O
2	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta	2	London
	Whitefi ld	Dalziel	Akyab		Port Said FO
	Oswestry	Mc Donald	Rangoon		Port Said FO
3	Elwick	Steele	Cardiff	3	Calcutta
	British King	Ohagan	London		
	Ormesby	Marquest	Rangoon		Port Said FO

Aden, 3rd April.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—180 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 187 cwts turmeric, P Govindjee ; 224 cwts myrabollams, Gopall Ramjee ; 501 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,050 cwts linseed, N Nensee and Co ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Killick and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 50 bales cotton and 15 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 35 bales wool, J Carra ; 325 bales wool, J Toolseedas ; 90 bales wool, B Fukeerchand ; 43 bales wool, C Vusonjee ; 42 bales wool, M Thakersee ; 8 bales wool, R Pritamdas ; 37 bales wool, Kika Khoosol ; 45 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 46 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 80 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 255 bales wool, E D Sasson and Co ; 27 bales wool, M Pursharam ; 70 bales wool, Nursey Khatao ; 145 bales wool, M Cussombhoy and Co ; 28 bales wool, A Jaffer ; 202 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha ; 748 cwts myrabollams, O Martin ; 45 bales wool, T Jeewandas ; 48 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 615 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidas ; 450 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 300 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Armenia s—120 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal ; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Quantock s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 210 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 210 bales cotton, A S Woodeliar and Co ; 540 bales cotton, Glade and Co, 325 cwts myrabollams, ; O Martin and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Commander s—999 cwts musterseed, Volkart Brothers ; 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Haxby s—2 001 cwts rapeseed, T Ludha ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,030 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co ; 7,990 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 450 cwts linseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 470 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Katherbhoy ; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 650 cwts castorseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Kt Errant s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANNUNZIATA.

St Marnocks s—15,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

FOR SHETLIN

Start s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, 400 cwts myrabollams and 2679 cwts gingelly seed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hubert s—2000 cwts gingelly seed, 400 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co

Ataka s—1100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1000 cwts poppy seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Arminia s,—3,960 cwts wheat and 1,980 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

St Huberts,—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 4 bales goat-hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s,—217 bales cotton, B Hurdayal

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—74 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, M Nuthoo ; 437 cwts raisins, 11 cwts solarus, 175 olibanum Quan Lun Eacoo ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 39 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; leaves twist, N Venilall.

Shanghai s—69 cwts sharkfins, &c, R Fazul ; 82 cwts sharkfins, M Fukeerbhoy ; 84 cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias ; 38 cwts sharkfins, N Mianee ; 250 cwts onions, R Megjee ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 110 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Khatao M S and W Col ; 48 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 39 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai s—61 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co ; 276 cwts sandalwood-chips, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 110 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—**Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.**

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·967	W S W	2	92·0	70·1	41	..	5·18	+2·35
Agra	29·955	S W	4	98·0	65·0	37	..	2·34	+1·28
Cawnpore	30·005	Calm	3	96·0	60·5	56	..	4·27	...
Allahabad	29·958	N E	6	98·4	68·3	36	..	3·29	+1·47
Jhansi	29·936	Calm	1	100·0	70·7	26	...	2·34	+0·98
Jacobabad	29·921	E	4	10·4	69·7	28	..	3·49	+2·77
Karachi	29·963	N W	12	89·0	71·8	95	...	4·21	+3·07
Jeypore	30·003	Calm	3	97·	64·0	49	..	2·84	+1·90
Ajmere	29·996	S	3	97·9	64·2	31	...	2·37	+1·57
Deesa	29·958	N	7	106·9	71·3	26	...	0·61	+0·16
Ahmedabad	29·966	N N W	1	104·7	73·7	34		0·46	..
Rajkot	29·998	N N W	8	103·9	68·8	5	..	0·50	...
Veraval	29·981	N N W	8	85·1	72·8	82	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·989	S E	6	98·8	65·7	15	..	2·32	+1·66
Indore	29·983	E	2	100·0	65·1	27	...	1.59	+0·39
Saugor	29·970	N E	4	98·4	66·7	25	..	5·44	+2·82
Jubbulpore	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Hoshangabad	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·973	N	6	103·2	70·2	16	..	3·19	+1·80
Raipur	29·951	Calm	9	100·4	..	47	..	4·96	+2·83
Nagpur	29·961	N E	7	101·8	73·9	37	..	7·49	+4·81
Amraoti	29·950	Calm	4	103·2	76·3	20	..	7·01	+4·76
Akola	29·958	N E	4	101·8	71·7	1	..	6·97	+4·61
Surat	29·977	S S W	F	98·7	72·5	82	...	0·10	−0·15
Malegaon	29·981	W N W	6	101·9	71·2	80	..	0·81	−0·75
Bombay	30·001	E N E	7	87·2	75·1	83	..	0·81	−0·05
Poona	30·003	W N W	8	102·5	69·1	53	..	0·34	−1·64
Sholapur	30·005	S E	9	101·7	71·5	35	..	4·13	+2·14
Ratnagiri	29·993	N W	5	85·4	77·9	77	..	0·75	−0·19
Belgaum	29·988	Calm	1	91·3	66·8	75	0·36	0·86	−2·16
Goa	30·008	W	5	90·1	77·4	80	...	2·44	..
Karwar	29·985	N E	3	89·2	78·8	83	..	1·45	−1·72
Mangalore	30·014	N	3	90·3	76·9	75	...	4·25	+0·30
Calicut	29·989	N N W	9	89·2	77·6	74	...	4·07	−4·08
Cochin	29·995	N E	M	90·2	77·1	78	...	16·40	+3·14
Bangalore	30·054	S E	..	91·2	66·5	73	..	2·13	−3·22
Secunderabad	29·986	E N E	6	96·7	70·9	47	..	10·15	+7·33
Masuliptm.	30·001	Calm.	4	91·6	73·6	83	...	1·49	−7·18
Bellary	29·987	S S E	4	100·5	74·8	84	..	1·63	−1·19
Cuddapah	30·001	E	..	103·2	76·9	64	..	2·51	−4·57
Madras	30·008	Calm.	9	?	79·1	76	...	7·59	−17·31
Coimbatore	30·021	N	1	96·7	73·3	86	...	3·57	−3·25
Trichinopoly	30·007	Calm.	3	100·1	76·9	73		2·72	−9·29
Negapatam	29·988	E N E	9	90·5	76·2	71	0·06	15·13	−15·73
Colombo	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H+Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local fall at Jacobabad, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and Gujarat and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are relatively high in the south and low in the Indus Valley. Pressure is nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Sholapur. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Khandwa and Malegaon. The maximum and minimum temperature is more or less below the normal in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Deesa and the lowest 60° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are slightly clouded at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Belgaum and Negapatam. Hot weather conditions prevail over the whole country, and as the barometer is abnormally high, fine clear weather is likely to continue over the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Monday's reports show a general barometric rise, the increase being brisk to rapid in Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. The pressure is generally very uniform, but two shallow depressions are shown : one over the Western Desert ; and the second over West Bengal, in the east of the North-West Provinces, and in the neighbourhood of the Central Provinces. The depression wired is cyclonic over Bengal and the Bay. The force is strong. The weather is unsettled in the north-east of India, and dust and thunder storms have given rain to several stations the heaviest falls being 1·15" in Bogra ; 0·65" in Gnatong, and 0·57" in Mymensing. The temperature changes are irregular. The mean ranges from 90° in Cuddapah to 69° in Rawalpindi. It is below normal in all provinces except Sind and Rajputana. The principal maxima are 107° in Deesa, 05° in Minbu, 105° in Hyderabad, Sind, and Ahmedabad, and 103° in Cuddapah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 10 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. an 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·879
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·78
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind *	N. W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	175

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

649-92—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Hirooboi vs Kawarbai and others—Bhaishunker K and K and M—(Partly dismissed under rule 74.)
155-93—Mansuklal D and J—Walla Naraen and others vs Haroon Tar Mahomed and others.
126-93—In person—Custoor Bhaga and others vs Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff.
153-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vassonjee Nandjee vs Goculdass Madhowjee—Little, S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

675-92—Chalk W and S—Anunta Luxmon vs Moreshwur Anunta—K J Mantri.
299-92—H S Dikshit—Bhanjee Sakaram Dighey vs Jugonath Antoba—In person.
129-92—Little, S N and B—Jugmahondas Vandrawandas vs Ambaam Bugwan and another—Bicknell M and M.
323-92—Nanu and H—Ruttonjee Dorabjee Nanjee vs Furdunjee Dorabjee Nanjee—Wadia and G and N and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

19-93—Tyabjee, D and J—Chumanlal Lodagarmull and others vs Ram Saramdas Raghuverdyal and another—Wadia and G.
22-93—In person—a pauper—Buchanbibi vs Fatmabibi—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Postponed Long Causes.

403-92—Little, S N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co, Ld—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and B.
251-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
600-91—M N Suklatwalla—Mahomed Esmail bin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.
131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariambu and others—Wadia and G.
222-92—Furdonjee P Pavri—Thucker Chugpal Jaitha vs Thucker Jeitha Dhunjee—E Wilkin.
102-92—Framjee—Ragoonath Venayek Pandit vs Harkdas Kurejee—Payne, G and S.
675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kessurbai vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne, G and S.

SOME sections of the Queensland press are bearing very hardly upon Sir Samuel Griffith for his acceptance of the Chief Justiceship in that colony. He was Premier when Sir Charles Lilley announced his intention of retiring, and he was at the head of the Executive when the Brisbane Parliament was invited to approve of his nomination and to increase the salary attaching to the post from £2,500 to £3,500 a year. The critics maintain that Sir Samuel practically appropriated the appointment, and covertly engineered through the House the authorization for the increase. It was perhaps inevitable that these things would be put forward by Sir Samuel's political enemies, but the whole matter may be easily allowed to drop. The salary of £3,500 is little enough for a good leading judge in such an important colony as Queensland, and Sir Samuel Griffith, having devoted the best years of his life to the public service of his colony, certainly deserves what he has got.

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LAST DAY IN BOMBAY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH.

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

OUR report under Saturday evening's having noticed all the latest commercial and financial advices to hand through Reuter, we have only local news to chronicle this evening in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposit at Head Office	...Dec.	Rs.	7,65,941
" " Branches	.... "	"	10,38,178
Other Deposits	...Inc.	"	1,48,604
Government Securities	...Dec.	"	6,00,360
Other authorized "	...Nil.		Nil.
Loans	...Inc.	"	7,64,557
Bills Discounted and purchased	...Dec.	"	2,21,627
Balances with other Banks	... "	"	3,98,448
Cash	... "	"	11,81,096

The decrease of some 11¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning, and which brings the balance down to 140⅓ lakhs is indicative of no change in the position of money, as far as the trade demand is concerned in the week covered by the Return, having been due to withdrawals of Government Deposits from the bank's head office and branches, aggregating 18 lakhs. In other directions, the changes, since the close of the previous week had been an addition of 7¾ lakhs to Loans, partly met by a small increase in Private Deposits, and some reduction in the Bills Discounted, the net result being the immaterial increase of 4 lakhs in trade requirement compared with a falling off of a lakh in the week preceeding. The total diminution of nearly 22 lakhs in the Cash Balance was, however, partly counterbalanced by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of 6 lakhs, and by a reduction of the balances with other banks.

COTTON.—There has been a further advance in prices of Re. 1 per candy here to-day, in a steady market; but Saturday's improved demand has hardly been sustained, and only a small busines has transpired. Exporters are credited with 300 Bengal, at 208-22; 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 210; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 229; while the Mills have taken 950 bales in all, made up of 400 Untni Ginned, at Rs. 225; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 193½-98; and Julgaum, at Rs. 210; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 190; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 228 per candy.

WHEAT continues to attract but little attention from shippers, and only a small business has again been done in a quiet market; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and the tone of the market has been steady at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,760	bales.
Wheat	32,339	cwts.
Linseed	36,463	"
Rapeseed	34,168	"
Gingelly	47,93	"
Poppyseed	3,495	"
Groundnuts	4,238	"
Castorseed	8,698	"
Rice	8,853	"

FREIGHTS are firm; but the demand from shippers is not brisk. Speculators have taken up two steamers for April loading, one at 14s. 9d., and the other at 15s. per ton, for one picked Continental port; and they have also taken up a May loading steamer, at 15s. per ton. Business has been done, for April shipment to Marseilles, at 13s 9d.; and for April-May shipment, to Antwerp and Havre, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a moderate amount was taken, a little Telegraphic having been placed at the former rate, for transfer on the 24th instant. For three months' sight Credits rates have been 1s. 2⅞d. for ready and April delivery, and 1-32d. lower for May, and later on, only a very limited amount, however, having been done; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2¾d.	"
Francs do.	...1·55.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted early in the day at 104 9-16 for Fours, for Money, and 104⅝ for Account, and subsequently, rates advanced to 104 11-16, and 104⅝, respectively, but with sellers at the rates in both positions, and ultimately the market left off at 104 7-16 for cash, and 104⅝ for the May settlement.

SHARES have been quiet, and prices without much change; but in Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan and Luckmidas. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1½, say to Rs. 1063¾ per share; Oriental Life are Rs. 5 higher at Rs 215.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this afternoon.

APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ancona arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 8th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 8, as compared with the statement of March 30, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	March 30. Rs.	April 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,89,311	45,23,370
Do. do. at Branches	72,69,530	62,31,352
Other Deposits	3,43,94,902	3,45,43,505
Post Bills	33,244	29,924
Cash Credits, undrawn	17,43,055	19,21,389
Rs. ..	6,24,77,032	6,09,99,541
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	91,44,745	85,44,345
Cash Credits on do. do.	81,16,065	82,76,282
Loans do. do.	85,46,114	93,10,671
Current Accounts overdrawn	724	
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,05,33,572	2,03,11,945
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,852		
Applied in reduction ... 2,85,000	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	20,951	20,945
Bullion	...	
Cash Balances with other banks.	527,086	1,23,633
Cash and Currency Notes	1,51,94,919	1,40,13,823
Rs. ..	6,24,77,032	6,09 93 511

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	6	55 p.m.	88	34
Teheran	10	2	17 p.m.	..	16
Suez	10	12	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	17	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	27	..	1
" Madras	1	43	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—March 22, at 37, Holland-park, the residence of her mother, the wife of Capt T K E Johnston, R H A, Umballa, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—March 17, at 57, Leinster-square, W, from pneumonia following influenza, Mabel Rose, widow of the late Robert A Cockburn, and daughter of the late Capt Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

CLERK—March 19, at 12, Green-park, Bath, Maria, widow of W Clerk, H E I C S, and daughter of Maj T Clerk, of Westholme, Somerset, aged 82.

DAVIES—March 22, at 3, Willow-bridge-road, Canonbury, the Rev Uriah Davies, for over 32 years Vicar of St Matthew's, Canonbury, aged 71.

FERRIS—March 1, at Bath, Fanny, widow of Samuel Chas Ferris, Esq, H E I C S, of the Treasury, Calcutta, aged 69.

HUTTON—March 21, at Hammersmith, James, third son of the late Thomas Hutton, Esq, formerly of Calcutta, aged 71.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WODEHOUSE—LAMBERT—April 5, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. F. W. Wodehouse, I.S.C., eldest son of Colonel Wodehouse, I.C.E., to Mary Helen, edlest daughter of the late Mr. George Lambert, Supdng. Engineer in Sind.

DEATHS.

BEARDSHAW—April 10, at Mazagon, suddenly, of apoplexy, Ernest Beardshaw, aged 29 years. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery, at 7 o'clock, this morning.

WILLARD—April 10, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Alexander William, aged 59 years and 8 months. The funeral will leave his residence at Mazagon at 4 p.m. to-day, arriving at the Sewri Cemetery, at 5 p.m. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IRWIN—April 5, at Nahore, Darjiling, the wife of H R Irwin, of a son.

MACKINNON—March 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of P W Mackinnon, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893.

THE proceedings before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the matter of Inspector Framjee Bhikajee against Mohunsing Dhansing, did not long survive the decision of the High Court on the Appellate Side that a solicitor is bound to state the name of a client on whose behalf he claims privilege. There were two clients in purdah; when they learned that the Appellate Court had decided that clients' names are not privileged they very sensibly and considerately wrote to Mr. Craigie, and authorised him to give their names. But strange to say when the case was resumed their names were neither asked nor given. Mr. Craigie's evidence was confined to the fact that Mohunsing was the name of the man whose statement he took down on the 18th June last in the presence of Mr. De Vitre, Mr. Kapadia, acting as interpreter. Messrs. S. De Vitre and Kapadia accompanied the victoria-driver Mohunsing to Mr. Craigie's office, where he made his statement which was taken down in writing and read over to him. That statement was forwarded to the Secretary of State as one of the *pieces de conviction* to substantiate grave allegations affecting the honesty of the police in the Rajabai Tower Case. It set forth that on a certain day subsequent to the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, Inspector Framji—himself a Parsee, with a good record as a police constable—had got into Mohunsing's victoria, in company with a police havildar and a Memon; both nameless and unknown. After a short drive Framji, it was circumstantially stated, ordered the vehicle to stop, and then after ten minutes' conversation the Memon gave him five thousand rupees in notes; and the havildar five hundred, saying "Take care of me; I am under your protection!" Framjee was said to have remarked that the sum would not be sufficient, as it would have to be divided amongst many; and the Memon answered that he would give more when he returned. The havildar more modest, when he received the five hundred rupees did not ungraciously ask for more, but simply said to the generous Memon "Don't fear!" The payment of the money and the interesting conversation passed close to the eyes and ears of the observant Mohunsing. Neither the experienced Police Inspector nor the ingenuous havildar took the slightest heed of his presence on the driver's seat, nor of the fact that he looked round at the opportune moment to see the notes handed over.

It does not appear to have struck anybody that it was somewhat strange that a buggywallah should be a witness of such a transaction. It was not deemed necessary or advisable to apply to his story the verifying faculty under which artless tales of the kind not unfrequently collapse before much mischief is done. Mr. Craigie, the most guileless of men, took the story down, and the two gentlemen who were present in his office on the occasion took the story in. No one saw any reason to doubt its perfect accuracy. Now here is the exact point on which it occurs to the inquisitive reader to regret that we have not yet heard the name of the client on whose behalf the statement was taken down. Mr. DeVitre states in answer to Mr. Jardine that he did not instruct Mr. Craigie in the matter; Mr. Kapadia instructed him. When Mr. Jardine naturally came to the conclusion that Mr. Kapadia was the client, Mr. DeVitre said "No, he was not." He was the member of the Vigilance Committee, and acted for them. The statement was communicated to a sub-committee, and was sent to the Secretary of State with a long memorial, to which sixty thousand signatures were attached. It will be remembered that the Bombay Government twice called the attention of the three secretaries to the committee to the fact that this statement contained very grave allegations and asked whether they were prepared to substantiate them in a Court of Law. The reply was that the charges being made, it was for the authorities to take action. The Secretary of State declined to take any action in a matter which had been the subject of inquiry before a duly constituted court. The memorial was returned at least once by the Bombay Government to the secretaries who had not authenticated the documents accompanying it with their signatures as was required by the rules. It seems incredible that such a tissue of lies should be thrust upon the attention of anybody, much less of the Secretary of State. But it was. The obligation of vindicating his reputation devolved upon Inspector Framji. The havildar and the Memon remained nameless and shapeless, and they can be said to be defamed. Had such persons in existence nothing could have been more easy than for a victoria-driver of fifteen years' experience of the *personnel* of the police force to identify a havildar whom he had under his observation under the circumstances so minutely set forth.

Now after the lapse of nearly a year that we learn from the man Mohunsing that there was not a word of truth in his story. He acknowledges that he invented it from beginning to end in the hope of obtaining a thousand rupees—a hope in which it is satisfactory to hear he was egregiously disappointed. His statement to the Magistrate differs very materially from that which he made in Mr. Craigie's office. He says that he was tutored to tell the story; that he made it according to the instructions of Mr. De Vitre who told him he should receive a thousand rupees, "if he told a lie about Inspector Framjee." Mr. De Vitre repudiates any knowledge of a promise of money being held out to induce the man to make the statement. There is, however, no doubt that the delusive hope of obtaining a reward was the one and only motive which actuated Mohunsing. He had no grudge against the Inspector and being a Madras Hindu he did not share in the Parsee excitement. Mr. De Vitre states in evidence that the victoria-driver hesitated when asked to go and have his statement taken down, and that it was necessary to reassure him. "I said, 'I am not going to hand you over to the police,' then he yielded saying 'If you are not going to hand me over to the police, I will go to the solicitors to make the statement.' On the assurance I had given, the accused appeared satisfied." He was too easily satisfied. A more celebrated fabricator of false evidence, while insisting that his name should be kept secret, declined to come to business until he got two thousand pounds as earnest-money—"not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." Mohunsing was not so exacting. By his own account he received only five rupees. He went away to his country and remained absent for some months; he was brought down "by force," but again went away in a hurry fearing that he would be prosecuted. The belief was justified by the result; he is in jail under a sentence of three months' simple imprisonment. What do the confiding members of a certain committee think now of their discretion in giving heed to so absurd a story? Do they feel that they really acted as men of sense, as men of the world, should have acted? One feature in this strange business is that the community whose quick sympathies were passionately aroused by a lamentable catastrophe, sought relief in the endeavour to immolate two victims of their own race and creed. The man Aslajee who was tried for his life on a tissue of false evidence which the judge and jury carefully sifted and deliberately rejected, was a Parsee. The one member of the Police Force who was singled out as the scape-goat of the imaginary offences of the police, was the one Parsee Inspector of the Force, and a man of excellent character. Against him the committee were not only ready but eager to accept the unsupported allegation of an illiterate Madras coolie, who could not sign his name, and when brought to book owned that he had lied in the hope of obtaining a considerable sum of money. His pleader contended—not altogether unsuccessfully—that it was some excuse for him that he had no intention of doing the Inspector any injury, for "he thought that his statement would remain secreted in the office of the European solicitors, and that he would come to no harm in consequence." He did not intend to defame anybody; his hope was to earn an honest penny. This can scarcely be said of the committee of which the least that can be said is that they were culpably heedless of the injury they might occasion their own countryman in his reputation and prospects.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI's Bill for the establishment of simultaneous examinations in England and in India has been printed. It is rather short, consisting besides the preamble of only two clauses. The preamble sets forth that it is just and expedient that all competitive examinations for civil appointments in India heretofore held in the United Kingdom only should in future be simultaneously held in India also. Clause I reads as follows:—"All examinations heretofore held in England for the selection of candidates for any branch of the Civil Services in India shall henceforth be held also simultaneously at one or more appropriate centres in India, the examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit by the Civil Service Commissioners, provided always that nothing in this Act shall preclude her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council from framing from time to time and enforcing such rules as to the subsequent training of the successful candidates, whether in England or India, prior to their actual admission to the service as may to him seem fitting." The second and final clause declares that the Act may be cited on the Civil Services Examinations (India) Act 1893. Accompanying the Bill is a memorandum which is longer than the measure itself. Attention is called to the fact that under the Act of 1858 simultaneous examinations in India were not prohibited, and to the statement made by Sir Charles Wood's Committee in 1860. That committee consisting of five members of the Council of India reported that they were "unanimously of opinion that it is not only just but expedient that the Natives of India shall be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible, consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy and have considered whether any increased facilities can be given in this direction." The committee proceed to quote Acts 3 and 4, William, to show that when the competitive system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude Natives. Then comes the passage of which Mr. Dadabhai and his friends are never tired of reminding us, pointing out the alleged difficulties in the way of Natives competing successfully at the periodical examinations held in England, and concluding "were this inequality removed we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope." The memorandum includes the committee's declaration in favour of Mr. Dadabhai's pet project, and winds up with these words:—"The object of this Bill is to give effect to the above recommendation of the committee of the India Office. It proposes to apply the recommendation to all the Civil Services for which examinations are held in England alone." The names of the backers are Mr. Dadabhai, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Birkmyre. In this connection we may mention that Mr. Pennington, an ex-Madras Civilian, has entered the lists against Mr. Dadabhai, and intends at a meeting of the East India Association to attack the hon'ble member's views respecting the so-called economical evils resulting from our administration in India. If Mr. Dadabhai can tear himself away from the House of Commons, of which he is probably the most assiduous member, and defend his position the gathering ought to be more lively than meetings of the Association usually are.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY is expected after the recess to ask the Earl of Kimberley what notice has been taken by the Indian Government of the conduct of Mr. Phillips, District Magistrate of Mymensing, as set forth in the *Law Magazine and Review* of February last, and the article of Sir Richard Garth in *India* of 1st February and the Resolution of the Bengal Government of 31st December, 1892; and of the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in respect thereto. Practically Lord Stanley is the only peer outside the narrow circle of ex-Viceroys and Governors who interests himself in Indian questions, and it is to be regretted that other members of the Upper House do not trouble to make themselves acquainted with the affairs of our Eastern empire. The faddist and the bore does not flourish in the House of Lords. The atmosphere of the gilded chamber seems unsuited to the growth of an article which is so prolific in the other chamber.

MR. STANSFELD, we hear, intends to bring before Parliament once more the question of the C. D. Acts, and he will charge the Government of India with evading the resolution adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Stansfeld, like Mr. J. Ellis, is a disappointed politician, and his friends have not ceased to express surprise that he should have been passed over when the Ministry was created. It is well known that he was offered as consolation a peerage at the same time as Sir Lyon Playfair who bears his honours with ease and dignity. The rumour goes that Mr. Gladstone excused himself from inviting Mr. Stansfeld to join the Cabinet on the ground that he was an old man—he is seventy-two, but looks much younger—and that the work to be done would be very heavy. Mr. Stansfeld's reply was that he was feeling very vigorous, and that he fully intended taking an active part in the business of the present Parliament. Whether the story is true or not Mr. Stansfeld is certainly among the most industrious of M.Ps., and much in evidence.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 10 p.m., on Friday next.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, under the command of Captain G. A. Giffard, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL, who is at present visiting Goa, will arrive shortly in Bombay to give a last grand farewell concert. This is fixed for Friday next, at the Esplanade Hotel. On Saturday Herr Friedenthal leaves for Europe.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ending 1st April were Rs. 10,77,697. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,41,453. Decrease, Rs. 63,756. Miles open week ending 1st April, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-4-5. Increase 27-7-10. Per mile open for the week ending 1st April, Rs. 669. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 718. Decrease, Rs. 49. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 1st April, 1893, Rs. 1,32,76,416. From 1st January, 1892, to 2nd April, 1892, Rs. 1,32,58,001. Increase, Rs. 18,415.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for the week ending 1st April, were Rs. 5,482. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,078. Decrease, Rs. 596. Miles open week ending 1st April, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for week ending 1st April, Rs. 246. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 273. Decrease, Rs. 27. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 1st April, 1893, Rs. 78,503. From 1st January, 1892, to 2nd April, 1892, Rs. 84,554. Decrease, Rs. 6,051.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ending 1st April were Rs. 23,065. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 34,277. Decrease, Rs. 11,212. Miles open, week ending 1st April, 161 2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161 2-5. Per mile open, week ending 1st April, Rs. 143. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 212. Decrease, Rs. 69. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 1st April, 1893, Rs. 2,69,155. From 1st January, 1892, to 2nd April, 1892, Rs. 2,82,518. Decrease, Rs. 13,363.

THE adherent of Dost Mahomed, who, in the course of an argument at Fort Sandeman last autumn, attacked Shin Gul, the King of the Zhob, and wounded him so severely with a sword that he succumbed to his injuries, was lately sentenced at Sibi to transportation, and has been sent to the Andamans.

A WALK through those sections of the Imperial Institute which are set apart for the products of India and the Colonies, writes a home paper, affords some idea of the appearance they will present on the opening day (May 10). The Indian Court is practically complete, and its contents show the enormous and varied resources of that vast empire. The space occupied by Canada and Ceylon is well filled, and considerable progress has been recently made by the various Australian colonies. The exhibits from Victoria have arrived by the Gulf of Siam, and Mr. C. A. W. Lett is making the most of his material from New South Wales.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, having gone up to town on Friday, the 17th ultimo, to take his seat for Banff, was waiting on the usual bench in the House of Commons, to be summoned to the table. When the division on the East London Water Bill was called the House was cleared, but Sir W. Wedderburn retained his seat, and was only discovered by the Sergeant-at-Arms after the doors had been locked. The doors could not be unlocked, and nobody knows what would happen if a member remained in the House during a division. The Sergeant-at-Arms, therefore, had Sir William thrust into one of the "conning" tubes at the side of the doors, where hon. gentlemen place their ladies who desire to peep at the lions, themselves unseen. Here, says a contemporary, the new member remained a prisoner, under police surveillance, until the division was over.

MADAME BLAVATSKY has sent a Mahatma from the spirit world to bear a message to Miss Anna Eva Fay, the spiritualist. The communication is type-written, and, says the *New York World*, reads as follows:—

> Fair is it, that Miss Fay's the Fayrie shawl shall be;
> For over all the Fays the Fayrie queen is she.

It was not generally known that the lamented high priestess of the Theosophists was a poetess, but the couplet quoted above indicates that she may have been communing with Spencer in the spirit land. The shawl referred to is one of Madame Blavatsky's mantles. Miss Fay is now on her way to India, *via* San Francisco and Hongkong, to receive some spiritual messages which Madame Blavatsky has promised to deliver to her. The messages will be transmitted through the marble bust of Madame Blavatsky which stands in the study in her old home in Bombay.

THE Minto, a screw despatch vessel for the Government of India, has been launched from the Birkenhead Iron Works. She is built of steel, and is of the awning-deck type, with clipper stem and elliptic stern, rigged with two masts as a fore and aft schooner. She has a length of 205ft. and 6in.; beam 31ft. and 6in.; depth to awning-deck, 22ft. and 9in.; and a gross tonnage of about 930 tons. Her machinery will consist of a set of direct-acting inverted engines of the triple-compound type. Her speed is to be fifteen knots. The saloon is aft, extending the full width of the ship. The vessel will be lighted throughout with electricity, and will have an armament of four three-pounder quick-firing guns mounted on the awning-deck.

"NOT without reason", says a writer in the *Echo*, "has Japan been called the England of Eastern Asia. Between twenty and twenty-five years ago the English cotton manufacturer was waking up to the surprising fact that the natives of Bombay were building mills and competing with him in the Eastern market. Now the Lancashire man is discovering that he has a rival in the little 'Jap.' The Japanese cotton-spinners, having learned the trick from England, are beginning to export largely to China. The Japanese weavers will follow next, and both have the enormous advantage of close proximity to the Chinese ports. The progress made by the 'Japs' is even more rapid than that made by the natives of the Bombay Presidency. They are saying ditto to the learned Dr. Pearson's forecast of the advent of the non-European races."

IRELAND is said to be a country of anomalies, but there has not been a much greater one for some time, says the *World*, than a Home Rule Viceroy surrounded by a Unionist staff and household; and it is said that if Lord Houghton stays long in Ireland, he, too, will become a Unionist, after the fashion of Sir Redvers Buller, Colonel Turner, and many others who had their eyes opened by practical experience and insight. There is a vacancy on Lord Houghton's staff, M. Burke, A.-D.-C., having resigned.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EARTHQUAKE ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on Saturday in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Servia. In the latter country great damage was done, and several villages placed in ruins, besides several lives being lost.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF KHONG.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

Latest advices state that the French occupied Khong on the 4th instant without any opposition from the Siamese, who retired.

THE ANTI-EUROPEAN FEELING IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 10.

The Anti-European feeling in Egypt is daily increasing, and is fanned by the Ministry who are blocking the way to fresh reforms and impairing those already established.

BREAKDOWN OF A STEAMER.

The engine of the British India steamer Goorkha, outward bound to Calcutta, broke down, on Saturday, and the vessel had to be towed back to Plymouth.

PRECAUTIONS IN IRELAND.

An order has been issued by the Viceroy subjecting the import of arms and ammunition into Ireland to severe restrictions.

THE STRIKES AT HULL.

Two gunboats have arrived at Hull to protect the docks from any attack from the river.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 8.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this morning.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 10.

His Excellency the Governor, with Lord Castlemaine, and his Excellency's staff arrived here this morning, being accompanied from Malia by Mr. Mackay, Superintendent, Agency Police, and Mr. Haridas Viharidas, Dewan, and from Shahpur by Sir Charles Ollivant, Political Agent. On his Excellency's arrival at the Junagadh station, which was prettily decorated, he was received by the Nawab and his principal officers, the usual salutes being fired. Subsequently his Excellency drove with the Nawab in a carriage-and-four, followed by a long procession of carriages to the guest-house. After breakfast the Nawab paid the customary ceremonial visit, which was returned by his Excellency in the afternoon. Later on the Governor, accompanied by the Nawab and the Political Agent, proceeded to open the Albert Victor Leper Asylum, which has been presented to the State by Vazier Bahaud-dinbhai, the ceremony being attended by all the European guests in the camp and by a vast concourse of Natives. Having declared the building open his Excellency addressed the company present. He referred in feeling terms to the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence by whom the foundation-stone was laid, remarking that he felt sure that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would be highly pleased, when he heard of the completion of a building which would and to the comfort and happiness of the people stricken with the fell disease, and in whom he had shown such a large-hearted sympathy. Having also paid a tribute to the memory of the late Nawab Saheb, his Excellency alluded to the great munificence of the present Nawab's uncle in giving the building and to his Highness' Government in having undertaken to house and maintain lepers from all parts of Kathiawar. Speaking of what has been done for lepers in Bombay his Excellency referred to the large sum so speedily collected for the provision of the Asylum, and said he did not think the delay which occurred in the utilization of that large amount was to be altogether regretted or regarded as mere waste of time in view of the fact that the report of the Leprosy Commission has not yet been received. He had not seen that report or heard what its tendency is likely to be, but it might be possible that the origin and causes of the disease were so obscure or mysterious that the Commission had not been able to attribute them to anything distinctly definite. Should that be the result, nevertheless they might expect to receive some valuable advice as to the most humane way of making provision for the lepers and for their treatment in asylums, considering not only the lepers themselves, but also the people by whom they were surrounded. Whilst the Governor was speaking, over seventy lepers were conducted into the new building.

After the ceremony, his Excellency inspected the Junagadh Imperial Lancers and visited a few of the objects of interest, returning, through the town, which was illuminated in his honour, to the guest-house, where, after dinner, he witnessed a fire-work display.

Before leaving the Gir for Junagadh, his Excellency shot a splendid lion, eight feet and eight inches in length, Dr. Martin securing a lioness.

SIR JOHN HUDSON IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 10.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, accompanied by the members of his personal Staff, arrived this morning, and was received with full military honours. A large number of military officers and a few civilians were present on the platform. Amongst them were General Blundell, Messrs. Crowe and Vidal, Sir Khoorshed Jah, Dr. Dustoor Hoshang, General Hogg, Colonels Blood, Watling, Leach, Symons, Candy, Spring, Prideaux, and Jones; Majors Burrows, Pengree, Newnham-Smith, O'Connell, Dobbs, O'Sullivan, Kitchener, and Allen; Captains Geoghegan, Brunker, Scott, Caulfield, and Wedderburn, and several others. The guard-of-honour was furnished by the Lancashire Fusiliers, under Captain Amber, and paraded in review order in the portico at the station, and the No. 6 Mountain Battery was [illegible]wn up in action, north of the station compound. A[illegible]ghting from the train his Excellency was received by General Blundell who presented all the officers present. When outside the station a guard-of-honour presented arms and a salute was fired by the Mountain Battery. Having inspected the guard-of-honour his Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Leach and Captain Hudson, drove to Magdala House, escorted by a few troopers of the 2nd Lancers.

DEPARTURE FOR MAHABLESHWAR

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, accompanied by his personal staff, left to-night by the Southern Maharatta Railway to Wathar, *en route* to Mahableshwar. Few officers were present. The departure was private.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Blundell, accompanied by his District Staff, will proceed to Mahableshwar on the 12th instant. The command of the station devolves on Colonel-on-Staff Rawlins, R.A.

Colonel Blood who is here on special duty in connection with the working pay of the three Sappers [illegible]ill probably remain at Poona for [illegible]

[illegible]nt-Colonel Bowman has been [illegible]k of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Sur[illegible]ll promoted to Surgeon Major- [illegible]

[illegible] Bisset, Commandant, B.B. and [illegible] proceeded on six months' leave

SURGEON TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

Surgeon-Captain Treherne, Meerut, has joined his appointment as Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, has reached Simla, where he will meet the Commander-in-Chief on his arrival on Wednesday afternoon.

LANDSLIP AT THE MUD GORGE.

Yet another landship occurred at the Mud Gorge on the Hurnai Railway, on Friday night. It will take five days to repair the line.

A committee of engineering experts, appointed to examine the Gorge may be considered fortunate in having ample opportunity of observing the manner in which slips occur.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, Chief Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, will act for Sir A. P. MacDonnell as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when the latter takes over the officiating charge of Bengal from Sir Charles Elliott on June 1.

Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Commissioner of Benares, who has already officiated for the Hon. Mr. Woodburn in that appointment, again takes his place as Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

WOUND OR INJURY PENSIONS.

The change of procedure for admission to wound or injury pensions has been enjoined. It has been the custom in India to grant pension from the date of wound or injury, notwithstanding the delay that may have occurred in making claims, but the practice at the War Office is to give pension from the date medical boards submit their report. This procedure is to be adopted in dealing with applications from Indian officers.

PENSION RULES.

The Secretary of State having recently considered in Council the rules in the Royal Pay Warrant 1892, under which pensions are granted or refused to the widows of officers in Indian Services, has decided that the conditions laid down in the warrant shall be strictly observed. Hitherto it has been the practice to consider on their merits all the applications for pensions under those rules, and not require strict fulfilment of the conditions as to the period of service, the date of marriage, &c., prescribed by the warrant. This, however, will now be stopped, and rules will in future be literally construed.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The Sawul Singh Case was continued on Saturday at Sialkote, and will probably be finished on Wednesday. Thirty witnesses have been examined up to date. Khushal Singh, a Magistrate, deposed to joining Mr. Warburton's police inquiry at Amritsar last November, and recording the proceedings. He said he watched the approvers closely, when they separately pointed out the spot where the money was paid to be the house of Moula Buksh who is since dead. Witness said all the proceedings were above suspicion. The bankers who paid Rs. 10,000 were identified at the investigation among fourteen persons. Kirpa Ram of Jai Dyal's banking firm at Amritsar, proved the payment by documentary evidence of Rs. 10,312 to Gungaram Ratanchand, bankers, on the day the blood-money was disbursed. The latter firm kept cash with the former at Jammu. The bankers were also examined on Saturday. Lokhnath, one of the partners, deposed that the firm banks for the Maharaja and the Princes. Written orders were usually taken for large sums, on which orders their Highnesses write "sai." The firm's books show a hundi transaction of Rs. 10,000 on the date alleged by the prosecution. The amount has been repaid. The hundi was payable to the bearer. Witness made over the discharged hundi, and the accompanying receipt in the presence of the Chief Justice Rai Bhagram, who recorded witness's statement now shown. Witness went on to say that Raja Ram Singh sent Moulu Dyal for him. He went to the palace, and Raja Ram Singh himself requested a hundi for Rs.10,000 on Amritsar. Fakeerya was not present. Mulu Dyal fetched a hundi, and witness took the receipt from him for the hundi. He gave this up when the account was cleared. The receipt was produced by prosecution, written by Mila Ram, duftry to Raja Ram Singh, which witness made over to Mr. Warburton. Radha Kishen of Amritsar wrote to witness for a copy of this receipt. To the court witness stated that the Raja did not say why the Rs. 10,000 hundi was required for. Witness believed that all entries in the firm's books were correct, but they were not in his hand-writing. Hari Ram usually made the entries. Hari Ram being called contradicted his employer, saying that some of the entries were in Lokhnath's writing. Lokhnath, recalled, said that witness was mistaken, and that entries were not in his hand.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The Khan of Khelat is still at Bagh. The explanation he has given of his conduct has not yet been made public, but it does not appear satisfactory as the troops at Quetta still remain under orders to move; in fact the 4th Bombay Rifles were to leave on Monday to Bellput, which is the nearest railway station to Bagh. The 9th Bombay Infantry, which is moving up to Quetta in relief, will also stop at Bellput, and if the Khan makes for Khelat the column already detailed will move on to that place. General opinion at Quetta is that troops will not be required, as it is thought that the Khan will make a complete submission.

CHILAS NEWS.

Latest news received from Chilas is dated March 21. The tribesmen may possibly gather levies together for another attack, though they have felt their losses severely. It appears quite certain that the Pathan clans to the further south did not join in the demonstration. Men of Darel and Tangir to the westward held also aloof, and this so incensed the Kohistanis of Sao and Jalkot that they killed some of their faithless allies during their retreat.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT GILGIT.

Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, reached Chilas safely. He has ordered a mule road to be made to that post from Bunji, so as to improve communications between the two places.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Typhus fever of a most severe type has appeared in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar jails.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF BAREILLY.

Rev. F. J. Clarke, chaplain of Bareilly, proceeds home immediately on six months' leave. He will, it is believed, be succeeded by Rev. R. Camine from Fyzabad.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR H. HARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The Municipal Commissioners have erected a marble slab with an inscription to the memory of Sir Henry Harrison at the west entrance to the new Central Road named after him.

THE PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF TRAM TRAFFIC AT CALCUTTA.

Much anxiety prevails as to the decision of the Tramway Company, latest enquiries having elicited nothing definite. Meanwhile the ticca-gharry owners have memorialized the Corporation, guaranteeing in the event of the tram lines being removed to place five thousand gharries at the disposal of the public, thereby giving an income of one lakh of rupees to the Corporation in licenses against fifty thousand at present paid as rental by the Tramway Company.

THE DARWOOD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

Application was made to-day to strike out the petition of Mrs. Donaldson against the grant of probate in the case of the late Mr. Darwood's estate. The application was granted on the ground that no affidavit was filed in support.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE renewed activity (to employ what Mr. Gladstone's followers in the House would describe as euphemistic language) now being manifested on the Conservative and Unionist benches is certainly a tribute to the power of the Press. The *Standard*, which might fairly say of the postponement of the Home Rule Bill "alone we did it!" came out yesterday morning with a warning to its friends. "The Opposition," said the Shoe-lane journal, "are getting a little lax in their watchfulness. They scored a distinct success in compelling the postponement of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, but since then they have permitted Ministers to recover much lost ground. They have been resting on their laurels too soon, and, in view of the tactics of the Government, it is time they bestirred themselves again." That these words were not thrown away the proceedings in Parliament last night and this afternoon testify. The determination of Mr Balfour to move a vote of censure on the Government for their conduct of Irish affairs shows courage, and is fair enough, but some of his colleagues, by bettering the instruction imparted to them, have within the past few hours, if the information that reaches me from St. Stephen's be correct, brought upon themselves a more or less severe rebuke from the Speaker. After what has occurred that past master in Obstruction, Mr. Labouchere, will be more than ever convinced that the Lowthers, the Hanburys, the Bartletts, and the Bromley-Davenports are a set of bunglers. The doings of the past twenty-four hours will no doubt be the subject of discussion on Monday when Mr. Gladstone meets his Parliamentary forces to consider the situation and to devise the future plan of campaign. Will the Prime Minister announce the abandonment of the Direct Veto Bill? The general impression, in spite of official denials is that Sir William Harcourt's extremely unpopular "campaign against beer" will be dropped. I was in the House the other afternoon when a Gladstonian M.P. referred to the current rumours, and implored the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to be intimidated by the clamour of the liquor interest. Sir W. Harcourt vigorously shook his head as if to convey that the Government would stand or fall, but nobody appeared to take the intimation *au serieux*. There is so far as I can learn a pretty unanimous opinion among all Liberals except the teetotalers that the Bill should be hung up, and this feeling has become more marked since the favourable reception accorded to the measure brought in early this week for the establishment of parish councils. The value of Mr. Fowler's Bill from a party point of view, it is seen, will be greatly diminished unless local option is got rid of, and although no one expects that a General Election is very close, party managers naturally have their eyes fixed on the next struggle in the polling-booths. The great Easter demonstrations against Home Rule for which such tremendous preparations have been, and are being, made will hardly be so important as was anticipated, now that Lord Salisbury is prevented by his illness from visiting Belfast. In these circumstances, to say nothing of the advantage gained by the Liberals in being able to place their Parish Councils Bill before the country previous to the vacation, it would seem that the Conservatives have not gained much by getting the second reading of the Home Rule Bill deferred for a few weeks.

I do not remember whether I mentioned last week that Sir James Fergusson, whose marriage with the wealthy Mrs. Hoare, is about to take place, has arranged to preside at the meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts in May when Sir Raymond West will enlighten us on the present phase of the agrarian question in the Deccan. Sir James Richey who has been wintering in Italy will probably open the discussion; so we shall hear both sides of this interesting problem.

When I last wrote it was extremely doubtful if Sir Seymour King's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee would come on next Tuesday, and although it is not now definitely certain what will happen there is considered to be a chance that the debate may after all take place. Sir Seymour King is making all necessary preparations, and men of all shades of political opinion have consented to sign a whip for the occasion. Among them are Messrs. Carson (Dublin University), Butcher (York), Dixon-Hartland (Uxbridge division of Middlesex), Kimber (Wandsworth), J. G. Talbot (Oxford University), Conservatives; Dr. R. Farquharson, (West Aberdeenshire), E. T. Gourley (Sunderland), A. D. Provand (Blackfriar's division of Glasgow), and George Howell (Bethnal Green), Liberals; and Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeil (Nationalist). As *Truth* has shown some interest in the grievances to which Sir Seymour King will call attention it is assumed in some quarters that Mr. Labouchere is likely to be in favour of the proposed inquiry. I am afraid he will not vote for the motion if the House goes to a division. He is "personally by no means certain that the Indian public servants ought to have the fall in the rupee made good to them." This he declared as recently as yesterday. Let us hope that between this and the 28th he may on looking further into the subject come to a different conclusion. Mr. Everett, the Gladstonian Bimetallist, is anxious to raise the Currency question on Sir Seymour King's resolution, and with this view will if the Speaker does not rule him out of order propose as an amendment to leave out the word "matter," and insert "cruel effects in India and elsewhere of the continually increasing value of gold." I do not suppose Mr. Everett is actuated by any feelings of hostility to Sir Seymour King or his motion, but I should think that the hon. member for Central Hull would rather that bimetallism be kept out of the question, particularly as he himself is not in sympathy with the advocates of a double standard. There is a time for everything, and a discussion on the specific point of what ameliorative treatment is due to Indian officials is not the time to go into the pros and cons of the bimetallic propaganda. Mr. Everett and those with whom he is associated, would, perhaps, be wiser if they cultivated the virtue of patience, which Pitt as Mr. John Morley in his speech at the banquet of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the other evening, reminded us, considered the first quality in a Parliamentary leader.

That *vexata quæstio*, payment of members which some say is being pressed in order to meet the case of the Irish members, is to come before the House to-night, when one of those young legislators who are the pride and glory of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. William Allen, is to move that a reasonable allowance should forthwith be granted to all. M.P.s The Conservatives with hardly a single exception are opposed to this plank in the Radical programme, and the Liberals themselves are not unanimous on the subject. Curiously enough all the amendments, four in number, of which we at present know, emanate from the Ministerial side of the House. In the first place, Mr. William Rathbone who was in Parliament before Mr. William Allen came into the world, is in favour of maintaining the long-established practice of gratuitous public service, but thinks that arrangements should be adopted similar in principle to those existing for ex-Ministers of the Crown in order to suit the circumstances of those who cannot without reasonable allowance serve their country (and themselves) in Parliament. Mr. Atherley Jones next proposes to modify the terms of the resolution so as to make it read to the effect that any scheme providing for the general payment of members would tend to impair the efficiency of Parliament and the independence of its members. Mr. Roby who is an exception to the Conservative rule that all the scholarship and culture of the country are arrayed against Mr. Gladstone, submits an amendment similar in scope to that of Mr. Rathbone. Mr. E. H. Bayley, who sits for a transpontine constituency suggests an addition, setting forth that the adoption of the system will be inexpedient unless provision be made for the second ballot at elections. These amendments cover a considerable amount of ground, but they do not exhaust all the arguments against Mr. W. Allen's scheme. The strongest objection is that if members are paid the House of Commons will be swamped by a class of professional politicians more energetic perhaps than the average member under the existing state of things but less honest. The contention is not, it is true, complimentary to the intelligence of British electors, but it is one that carries great weight; and although something will be done in the course of a session or two to provide for impecunious Parliamentarians, I scarcely believe that in Mr. Gladstone's lifetime we shall see universal payment of members. Still if it does come about we may have sufficient confidence in the sound sense of our countrymen to repudiate the notion that they would in all, or the majority of instances prefer to be represented by political adventurers of doubtful integrity to men of substance and character.

I have seen no mention in the papers of a "breakfast-meeting," held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, to protest against the action of the Bombay Decennial Missionary Conference in boycotting the C.D., opium, and liqour questions. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Moulton, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, and the proceedings were, I am told, of an enthusiastic character. The first resolution was proposed by the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe (Church of England), seconded by Dr. Maxwell, a medical missionary from China, and supported by Mr. George Gillett, a city man well-known in connection with the opium and similar agitations. It was as follows:—"This meeting, embracing representatives of the various denominations of the Christian Church in this country, and gathered together to consider the attitude befitting the Church of Christ in view of certain great evils which affect the progress of the Gospel in heathen lands, which evils are especially supported and fostered by the action of the Anglo-Indian Government, resolves as follows:—That, in face of the fact that the Christian Church in China is perfectly unanimous in regarding the moral level of the opium smoker to be below the standard required as the minimum for a Christian profession in that country; and further, that the Indian Government especially prepares for Chinese consumption a drug, *any use of which, for the purposes for which it has been prepared*, necessarily excludes from the Christian Church; it is the duty of all British Christians not only to testify against such a traffic as in deadly opposition to the progress of the Gospel, but to press through every available means for its suppression: that the encouragement which, for the sake of revenue, the Indian Government is now giving to the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors among its people, is inconsistent alike with native desires and habits, and with that regard to the moral interests and social welfare of the people which should characterise any Government representing this country; that it brings our national profession of Christianity into contempt among the heathen, and, inasmuch as it is under the immediate control of Government, sets an example which can only lower and degrade the moral tone of the Indian Empire; and that every opportunity should be taken by the Church of Christ to oppose its continuance: that the arrangements under the Cantonments Act whereby the Indian Government continues to do its utmost to provide what is called "clean sin" for the British soldiery in India, is entirely opposed to the spirit of the decision in the House of Commons, which condemned the Contagious Diseases Acts, is an offence to Christianity, degrading to our soldiery, and associated with shameful temptation to Indian women; that any argument from necessity, is an argument which strikes at the very existence of an army in these days; and that it is incumbent on every Christian man and woman to do his or her best to bring the whole system to an end. Further, that this meeting, regarding these three evils as greatly intensified by their association with Government patronage and prestige, earnestly deprecates any such silence in Missionary Conferences either in this country or in India as would for a moment seem to imply either a division of opinion among Christian Missionaries on these vices, or a failure to speak boldly against all that upholds them. Speeches were also made by Mr. George Williams, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Lord Kinnaird, and the Rev. Dr. Pentecost. A member of the Anti-Opium Party in Parliament, Mr. John Ellis, has secured a day, April 8, for a motion condemning the connection of the Indian Government with the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium. Mr. Ellis according to all accounts is one of that not numerically insignificant body of men who expected to have been asked to join Mr. Gladstone's Government. This fact will not make him disposed to screen that wicked Earl of Kimberley if the motion comes on for discussion. I say if because one cannot be sure what will happen until after the conclave of Liberals that Mr. Gladstone has summoned for next Monday. After the Easter recess there will in any case be slender chances for that gigantic fraud as he has been called by the private members, who is always scolding Ministries for encroaching upon his rights and allows himself to be counted out every other week.

Lord Northbrook did not bring forward the question of the Home Charges last Friday, but owing, I believe, to the absence through illness of the Marquis of Salisbury postponed the matter for a few days. It has since been adjourned *sine die*. Their lordships will have plenty of time to discuss the subject after Easter.

I mentioned some time ago that Sir John Strachey, at the request of the Countess of Lytton, had undertaken to write the life of the ex-Viceroy of India and Ambassador. Under the will his widow was left a free choice in the matter, and it was generally thought that in selecting as the biographer of her husband the distinguished official who was so intimately associated with Lord Lytton during his Indian career she showed great judgment. It will, I am sure, be a matter of sincere regret to many persons in India to learn that Sir John Strachey has been compelled to abandon the task owing to the state of his health, which, although much improved, still requires care. There are plenty of men who could do justice to Lord Lytton as a poet and a diplomatist, but some one of Indian experience is almost essential to deal with memorable events of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty.

The obituary of this week includes the name of the well-known owner of race horses, Mr. "Abington" Baird, whose premature death has given occasion for a good many moralising articles, and that of the Duke of Bedford, who only succeeded his father a little more than two years ago. As Marquis of Tavistock the late Duke sat in Parliament at one time, but since he came into the title he has scarcely been heard of in connection with politics. He was head of the family of which Mr. George Russell, Under-Secretary for India, is a member. The Duke was married, but as he leaves no children, the Dukedom goes to his brother Lord Herbrandt Russell, who will be remembered in India as a former A.-D.-C. to Lord Dufferin and as having married the daughter of an Indian chaplain, Archdeacon Tribe of Lahore. The Duchess, or, as she now becomes, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford is a sister of Lady Henry Somerset, the Temperance advocate, and has long been devoted to philanthropic work.

Some fresh light has been thrown on the Pearce Divorce Case, and the Judge who tried, Mr. Justice Jeune, has explained from the bench how it was that the "Sir" was omitted. The counsel for the respondent a Mr. Terrell, as one of the dailies describes him, frankly admits that he intentionally prevented Sir William Pearce's name being mentioned, and is savagely taken to task by his critics. It appears that Mr. Terrell is or was a Liberal candidate, and it is not obscurely hinted that he has done serious injury to his political prospects by screening a client who was at the same time a political opponent, a very chivalrous threat. So far as Sir W. Pearce is concerned circumstances have come to light that have partially alienated the sympathy felt for him in the first instance, and he will probably think it advisable to retire into private life for a time. In any case, the course things have taken is a great score for the *Westminster Gazette*, which has something of Mr. Stead still left in it.

HOME FOR EUROPEAN LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is proposed to start a Home on the cottage principle for European lepers, male and female, in some central position in India, which would be free from extremes of climate; but before going further with the scheme we are anxious to obtain the opinions and suggestions of those most nearly concerned. I, therefore, invite suggestions from those Europeans in India, who have become afflicted with this terrible malady, who may see this letter. Their communications should be addressed to me as under, and will be regarded as strictly in confidence.—Yours, &c.,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,
Secretary and Superintendent,
Mission to Lepers in India.

17, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Capt. T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of March 24, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C H West	Mr C Cross
Mr and Mrs McConachie	Lt C S Hickman
Surg-Major Bigger	Surg-Lieut-Col Galwey
Capt Miss and Skinner	Capt A A Ward.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Macartie	Mr T A Pearson
Mr C M Walsh	Lieut-Col Christopher
Mr Jones	Capt S W Jervis
Mr Johnson	Mr W Jackson

FROM PORT SAID.—Miss M L Denny.

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Cowasjee Dinshaw & 2 children.	Mr Abdul Azeez.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE COURT.

A PERFORMANCE of the late Lord Tennyson's play of *Becket* was given, by the Queen's command, by Mr. Irving and the members of his company at Windsor Castle on Saturday.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon for Portsmouth, where the Royal party embarked on the Victoria and Albert steamer. The vessel left the next morning for Cherbourg, and the Queen arrived at Florence yesterday.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided in St. Martin's-hall at the annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. On Monday the Prince visited the Record Office and inspected the historic papers deposited there.

The Prince of Wales was present on Tuesday at a dinner given by the Incorporated Law Society.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Dunraven asked whether the Government possessed any information to justify Mr. J. Morley's statement in the House of Commons that Irish landlords were intimidating their tenants and labourers to sign petitions against Home Rule, and Lord Kimberley said the Government possessed no such evidence. Monday's sitting was but short, the only question discussed being a complaint from Trinidad, respecting the administration of justice in that colony. On Tuesday the Primate's Church Patronage Bill was considered in Committee, and, with slight amendments, all the clauses were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone said, in answer to a question, that his colleagues were generally favourable to the payment of members of Parliament, but it would be impossible to legislate on that subject during the present session. In Committee of Supply discussions arose on several votes, and especially on that relating to the new arrangement with the law officers, which Mr. A. J. Balfour said must be taken as subject to any action on the part of a future Government. Votes were taken on the Navy and the Civil Service Supplemental Estimates. On Monday, on the Supplemental Civil Service Estimates, several questions were raised and discussed at some length, but the chief debate was on Mr. Labouchere's motion to reject the charge for Sir G. Portal's mission to Uganda. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. J. Chamberlain spoke, and on a division the amendment was rejected by 386 votes against 46. On Tuesday, after a statement by Mr. Gladstone on the course of business, which included the introduction of a Bill to limit the duration of Parliaments to five years, Mr. H. Fowler introduced the Parish Councils Bill, the elaborate provisions of which he clearly described. In the subsequent discussion general approval was expressed on both sides of the House, and the first reading was agreed to. At the evening sitting Sir J. Lubbock moved a resolution in favour of conferring upon local authorities power to make regulations to abridge the long hours of labour in shops. Mr. Asquith assented, and the resolution was adopted. On Wednesday, Mr. Labouchere having pointed out an apparent difference between the statements of the Premier and those of Sir E. Gray, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gladstone said that in the existing absence of positive information each member might well have his own opinion. A Bill for the registration of clubs was read a second time.

Sir Howard Elphinstone, who for many years represented in Parliament successively Hastings and Lewes, died on Thursday last, aged 88.

POLITICAL.

On Wednesday night the Lord Chancellor received at the House of Lords, a deputation of about 200 members of the House of Commons, who urged that county justices should be appointed by the Lord Chancellor without the intervention of the lord lieutenants. The Lord Chancellor replied that he deplored the great preponderance of one set of political views among the magistrates, but he was unwilling to accept the responsibility of making the appointments unless he was duly authorized by Parliament.

A window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the result of subscriptions from members of Parliament to the memory of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, was unveiled on Saturday by Mr. A. J. Balfour, who in a brief address set forth the honourable character and the public services of Mr. W. H. Smith.

At a meeting at Chester, on Monday, over which the Bishop of the diocese presided, resolutions condemning the Welsh Suspensory Bill were passed. The Duke of Westminster, in his speech, referred to Mr. Gladstone's action in very uncomplimentary terms.

A meeting comprising some 3,000 persons in opposition to the Irish Home Rule Bill was on Tuesday held at Brighton. Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., was the principal speaker, and a resolution condemning the Bill was passed with but few dissentients.

IRELAND.

A great demonstration of Unionists was held on Wednesday at Limerick. Lord Emly presided, and the Earl of Dunraven was the principal speaker. Resolutions condemnatory of the Home Rule Bill were unanimously carried. A Unionist meeting was also held at Newmarket, county Cork.

Meetings of manufacturers and traders continue to be held in Ireland, north and south, at which resolutions deprecating the institution of Home Rule as being opposed to all Irish interests are adopted.

The financial arrangements proposed in Mr. Gladstone's Bill are generally condemned by the Nationalists in Ireland as being unjust and unacceptable.

Mr. De Cobain, late M.P. for Belfast, was convicted on Tuesday, at the Assizes in that city, on charges of indecency, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

GENERAL.

The fiftieth annual boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on Wednesday from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford ultimately came in winners by two-and-a-quarter lengths, in 18min. 47sec.—the shortest time on record.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened on Tuesday at the Hotel Metropole, Sir A. Rollit, M.P., presiding. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the retention of Uganda, of the appointment of a tribunal to deal with railway rates, and permanent localization of the administration of justice.

At their annual meeting on Wednesday the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty made a distribution of surplus funds in grants to meet benefactions on behalf of poor benefices in England and Wales. The benefices augmented were 154 in number, the amount of grants was £40,000, and the value of the benefactions anticipated to obtain them was £56,103.

It is now feared that the cattle and cargo steamer Naronic, which is overdue at New York, has been lost. The captain of a vessel arrived from that port reports picking up a boat bearing the missing steamer's name with no one on board.

Mr. G. A. Baird, known on the Turf as "Mr. Abington," died on Saturday, at New Orleans, aged 30. He had inherited a very large fortune, and his death is believed to have been caused by a chill while officiating at a prize fight.

A new second-class cruiser, the Astræa, of 4,630 tons displacement, was launched at Devonport on Friday.

Brilliant weather has prevailed in London during the past week, but with very sharp frosts at night, and occasionally thick fogs.

J. W. Hobbs and George Wright were found guilty on Wednesday of forging a bill of exchange in connexion with the affairs of the Liberator Society. Sentence was deferred and another charge against Hobbs was proceeded with.

A meeting of creditors of J. W. Hobbs and Co. (Limited) was held on Wednesday, to decide on the appointment of a liquidator under the winding-up proceedings. The chairman said no hopes of any dividend could be entertained, as the assets were all mortgaged, and in some instances, to several different people. Mr. C. J. Stewart, Official Receiver, was unanimously appointed liquidator.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Duke of Bedford; Sir J. S. Errington; Sir H. Elphinstone; Sir G. Provost; Maj.-Gen. Anderson, C.B.; Gen. J. H. Gascoigne, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. F. S. Vacher; M. Jules Ferry; Mr. "Abington" Baird; Mdme. Venturi; Mrs. Watson.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

THE following verses on the fate of M. deLesseps, are from the pen of the Marquis de Leuville, and by Dalziel's agency have been wired all over the world:—

The heart and mind of the Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, on the rack for months, gave away at last, and when condemned to prison, at 87, (calling for his son), he cried in his despair that he would go to England, where the Queen, at least would recognise his work."—*Daily Papers.*

Aye, could'st thou come, O martyr'd pioneer.
An eagle's wing is England's flag outspread
To shield the unselfish soul that soars. A mark
For envy's venomed dart. On great Lesseps
Your sentence, judge, seems somewhat taint with spite
And chafe of those who miss a chance of spoil.
Should your judge look as lenient hence on you,
Still more you'll chafe.
For golden deeds, you hurled
Him iron words, whose sad brow's only casque
Is now a hard-earned laurel leaf o'er-fleck'd
With snow. What! Had the rocks he hewed been hard
As now your heart,—such fame he ne'er had brought
To France:—and England India's golden key
To thwart the grasping Czar.
The brightest gem
On Albion's great and well-mourn'd Statesman's breast
Was wedding England's wealth, in Israel
To that great Christian work. Suez! whose tide
Hath brought our wounded warriors home from Death,
And grief-racked mother to her dying child.
Hath he not earned a year or two of peace
Before you maim his memory with crime?
Is France's later Fame-roll of to-day
So full, you needs must sear with felon's brand
The bravest breaking heart—so soon to die?
In this you play the brutal boorish knave
Who tracks some bright-plumed bird, come weary-wing'd
From far fair skies—to shoot him down.
But Time
That grieves to write your words, shall blush to see
The stain, and take your curse from that bowed head,
And place it home,—upon your stunted brow.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Oriental with the English mails of the 31st ult., left Aden at nine o'clock yesterday morning and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 p. m. on Friday. The Oriental which left London on the 24th ult., and Brindisi on the 2nd inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr F H Neish and servant, Mr Blakeman, Miss Blakeman, Mrs Sorrell, Mr and Mrs Fairweather, Mrs Turner and three children, Mr and Mrs G A Barnett, Miss F Barnett, Capt Hamilton, Mrs Harman and infant, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Capt W E Sturgee, Lieut F M Crum, Mr Pickering, Mr Wrigley. Mrs Williamson, Major Cowell, Lieut F E Buchanan, Lieut F E Paulet, Capt C and Mrs Tritton, Mr W W Johnstone, Mrs Stewart Wynne and infant, Mrs. Corin, Surg-Major and Mrs F S Peck, child and nurse, Mr E W Richards, Mr and Mrs Malcolm, Mr T H G Warren, Lieut C L Porter, Mr A Trump, Mrs O'Neil, Mr and Mrs Deriaz and child, two Misses Deriaz, Mr Priestley, and Capt G F D Hamilton.

From Brindisi—Capt. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Capt. W. C. Aslett, Col. Sergeaunt, Mr. W. Hayes Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Glendinning, Mr. Brodie, Mr. D. E. and Mrs. Mocatia, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. A. S. Koe.

For Madras—Lieut. R. H. Dewing, Miss Murray, Mr. J. M. Young.

For Karrachee—Major H. Clerk, Mr. L. O. Williams.

For Shanghai—Mr. P. Westmacott, Dr. Hugh Playfair.

For Auckland—Mr. W. H. Brettell.

For Sydney—Mr. L. A. Trapmann.

THE REHABILITATION OF THE RUPEE.

MR. THORNTON WALKER, I.C.S., writes on Mr. H. F. Aston's scheme for the rehabilitation of the rupee as follows:—

Mr. Aston's exposition of his scheme is so excessively condensed that the full weight and value of his method is not at once perceived. Observe what it may effect in the hands of the Americans. One of the recognised ways of attracting gold to a country is by overvaluing it. In 1717, in England, gold was, according to the ratio adopted by the advice of Sir Isaac Newton, overvalued about 1½ per cent. Consequently full-weight silver coins were withdrawn from circulation and gold became the principal currency. In France, on the other hand, at the time of the great Revolution, silver was slightly overvalued and thus became the principal currency, gold being to a large extent driven from circulation. The Americans will now, no doubt, on the advice of Mr. Carlisle, weigh up their silver dollar till it contains 100 cents worth of silver. Suppose they put 110 cents' worth of silver into it. Every American debtor will seek to pay his debts in gold dollars instead of silver dollars, and a drain of gold from England and the gold-using countries will set in, which will force the Bank of England to raise its rate of discount 10 per cent. or so, making the rate 13 or 14 per cent. With 120 cents in the silver dollar, the rate of discount must go up over 20 per cent. None of the large industries could stand this for a day. The key of the situation is thus in America. She has the power, and doubtless the will to force on a settlement of the currency question and to compel the European nations to sue for terms. If, as Mr. Aston thinks, Mr. Courtenay has become convert to his form of bi-metalism, there can be little doubt that it is this consideration which has converted him—a consideration which was clearly indicated in Mr. Aston's paper laid before the Commission.

On the subject of the flourishing export trade which is so convincing a proof of India's commercial prosperity, I have an illustration to offer. Your readers have doubtless heard of the country in Africa where glass beads are highly valued and are freely taken by the people from white traders in exchange for gold dust and ivory. A magnificent trade immediately springs up, and proceeds apace till all the gold dust and ivory have left the country which is filled with worthless glass beads; and when the wretched people want something from civilised nations for their glass beads, they find out the meaning of their magnificent export trade. Doubtless if their rulers were far-sighted enough to see what would come of it, and proposed to alter their standard, a cry would arise that the currency was being tampered with and somebody's selfish interests were being advanced. You may take it, if you choose, that glass beads were of high value in the European countries at the time when the trade began, but afterwards fell to their present value. The ignorant people would know nothing of the change and would sell their commodities as before, perhaps for rather more beads. If India could remain isolated from other nations, I do not for a moment dispute that she might take glass beads or depreciated silver or anything else she pleases in exchange for her wheat and cotton and other exports. But she cannot. She has a foreign gold debt of 250 millions sterling on which interest will have to be paid so long as she remains a British dependency administered by British officers. If the export trade cannot go on, except under a depreciated or depreciating currency the export trade is a bad thing for India, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

Government have undertaken to give us a stable rupee, "i.e.," to establish a gold standard in India. Mr. Aston's suggestion that you can do this by altering the weight of the rupee is so absurdly obvious that posterity will hardly believe that for twenty years this question confounded Indian financiers before any one brought it forward. It is incomparably the best plan that has yet been urged. If you establish a gold currency in India, you demonetise silver, you appreciate your national debt and the interest on that debt so tremendously that the Government would probably be quite unable to pay it; and you render almost valueless much of the hoarded wealth of India. If you merely close the mints, you get a token coinage, an inflated currency, and a prodigious amount of false coining started throughout the country. But coin your rupees with one and sixpence or one and eightpence worth of silver in them, and let America follow suit with her silver dollar. You assure the future of silver, you raise the exchange value of the rupee, you depreciate the national debt, and also you have more money with which to pay it off.

If the plan of weighing up silver coins is adopted by the nations, and I think it will be, a Conference must follow to fix the ratio. Otherwise they may value gold at different rates, and the drain of gold will begin to the countries which have most over-weighted their silver coin. I trust the Indian Government will take some measures to secure its fair share of gold to be used as a reserve, if for no other purpose. It is absurd that people in India who wish to coin their gold should have to send it to England as they now do. The Indian Government at present offers them fifteen tola rupees for a tola of gold (an instance of under-valuing gold, it will be noticed, even at the old bi-metallic ratio of fifteen and a half to one), while they can get twenty-five rupees for a tola of gold bullion in the market. A gold reserve is absolutely necessary for India in view of the possible subsequent demonetization of silver. Suppose, for example, the international bi-metallic ratio fixed for twenty years at twenty to one. It might be

found at the end of twenty years that the market ratio was hundred to one. In that case silver coins would be unsuitable for use. Gold currencies would be universally introduced (the nations making their own arrangements about past contracts), and India would require gold to go on with.

DESECRATION OF A PARSI TOWER OF SILENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Pardi is a town on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, about midway between Bombay and Surat, and has a large population of Parsis, who are traders and cultivators. There is a tower of silence built many years ago, and used by the Parsis residing in Pardi and other towns and villages in the surrounding districts. It appears that, on the 30th November and 1st of December, 1891, the 27th Field Battery, on its way to Kirkee, was encamped at Pardi and the adjacent village of Bhagvara, and the soldiers, in a freak, forcibly entered the tower and desecrated it and the other detached religious houses belonging to it, by breaking the massive brass padlocks that were on the doors. They then did further mischief by smashing the articles that were found therein, which are used for certain funeral services when dead bodies are brought there for final disposal. To crown all this, one or two of them stretched themselves on the iron biers, the rest performing the office of mourners and carrying the biers on their shoulders in mimicry of the ways of Zoroastrians. When the news of this act of desecration spread among the resident Parsis, they were horror-struck, especially those whose relatives had but recently been deposited in their last resting place. The town of Oodwara is close by, and is the seat of the ancient sacred fire, belonging to the Parsis and chief priests. The skull of a Parsi was brought out of the tower, and thrown about, which act of sacrilege shocked the feelings not only of the orthodox priests, but of the whole Parsi community of the Surat district and of Bombay. If the artillerymen had merely inspected the tower and its belongings out of curiosity, there would have been no harm. But in very wantonness they entered the hallowed precincts of the tower and damaged and smashed everything they could lay their hands on. As among other nations, the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion enjoin that the greatest sanctity be attached to the repositories for the dead and their bodies. Even among Parsis, the desecration of a sacred place is considered an offence; but if such an act of sacrilege be committed by a member of any other nationality, the offence becomes unpardonable. Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Damanvala, the recognized head of the Parsi communities of Pardi, Oodwara, and other places, on hearing of this occurrence, advised his friends to proceed in the matter in a loyal spirit, and accordingly the whole matter was placed before the Commanding Officer, who promptly punished the offending soldiers, which went far to assuage the excited feelings of the Parsis. But the material damage done to the tower, and the attached out-houses, which are all held sacred, remains unrepaired. The cost of repairing and re-consecrating the same will be at least Rs. 2,000, which the poor Parsis of the several villages concerned, are unable to meet. In the first burst of indignation the inhabitants were determined to demand from Government the cost of rebuilding every thing, which was calculated to be about Rs. 20,000. But more sober counsel prevailed, Mr. Sorabjee and the high-priests of the place being of opinion that whatever portion of the damaged property could be repaired and re-used after certain ceremonies, should be so utilized, the rest being replaced by fresh ones. It is only on these grounds that the cost has been estimated at the low figure of Rs. 2,000. Conciliatory measures were taken with the view of compromising this claim; but the military authorities made an insignificant offer, which the Parsis thought ought not to be accepted. They have now forwarded a respectful memorial to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, praying for justice and for reasonable damages only to cover the necessary cost of restoring the Tower of Silence and its surroundings to their original condition. In laying their grievances before his Excellency, they hope that Government will not allow this insult to the dead and to the religious feelings of the living of a section of a loyal community to pass unnoticed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 6th instant:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd April, reporting that 1386 cart-loads of the ashes of the burnt hay stacks have been cleared away from the Frere Bunder and deposited on the low land, west of the main canal, over an area of 1300 square yards two feet deep, and 11 barge-loads taken out into deep water and thrown over board at a total cost of about Rs. 630.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd March, submitting for the consideration of the Trustees an offer from Mr. Framjee Jamasjee Madon for a fifty years' lease of 203 8-9 square yards of lands next the Trustees' offices on Mody Bay Port Trust estate, facing Ballard Road, at the following rates of rents:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first ten years; Rs 1¼ per square yard per annum for next ten years; and Rs 2 per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years, for the erection thereon of a three-floor building to cost Rs.8,000. Read proceedings of the Land Committee remarking that a three-floor building costing only Rs. 8,000 should not be allowed on this frontage, and that the plot, west of the Trustees' offices fronting Ballard Road, should, like that at the corner, be reserved for large buildings with a respectable facade, and that the present offer should accordingly be declined, and the Engineer asked for a plan showing how the plot could be most suitably laid out.

Resolution.—The offer should be declined; and (2) the Engineer should be asked for a plan showing how the plot could be most suitably laid out.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, dated 2nd March, requesting that the Trustees' sanction may be obtained to permit the company to undock their vessels from the Merewether Dry Dock on Sundays as it is often necessary in maintaining regularity that they should dock on Saturday and undock on Sunday. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 3rd March, stating that undocking from the Merewether Dry Dock on Sundays entails the attendance not only of the Dry Dock contractor's men but of the Port Trust Engineer's staff, that he does not see how the Trustees can sanction undocking alone and not docking; and that he considers that breaking through the rule of not working the Dry Dock on Sundays, except in cases of pressing emergency or danger, cannot consistently be departed from. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th March, stating that all the experience of his department is most emphatically against Sunday work, and that as every one in his office is fully employed six days a week, it will be impossible to detail an officer to attend to the Dry Dock on Sundays except for a very special case of absolute necessity. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—Referred back to the Docks Committee to consider the terms on which docking and undocking might be allowed on Sunday, subject to extra charge.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 85, dated 30th March, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget for 1893-94, and directing that Rs. 74,825, the balance of the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh be applied towards the reduction of capital debt unless any portion of it is needed for new works, specially urgent, and for the execution of which savings are not available.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager to the Engineer, dated 23rd March, reporting that the old open shed on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock, has been vacated, and can be dealt with as the Trustees may order. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st April, reporting that the shed in question is not included in the list of Port Trust buildings as it is not a permanent structure, and recommending that it be demolished at once as it is now beyond repairs.

Resolution.—The building, which is reported as beyond repairs, may be removed as recommended.

The Secretary reported that the full amount of interest due on the Government debt, as well as the balance of the Prince's Dock Loan, was paid to the Accountant-General on the 4th instant.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st March, 1893.	For week ending 31st March, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	29
„ out of	27	20
„ transported	14	19
„ attended to	0	3
„ Warped	4	0

VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	16
„ left	11	13
„ remaining in dock	11	14

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	8
„ left	7	6
„ remaining in dock	12	11

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 1st April.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
H M S Marathon	1535-17	3 days
Hopper Dredger Pholas	412	3 „
S s Peters	595	2 „
S s Kalanadi	201	2 „
S s Mombassa	4662	1 day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Friday afternoon fifteen gentlemen, including many officers of the Agra garrison, amongst others Surgeon-Major Milward, S. M. O., Captain Batten, D. A. A.-G., and Captain Cracroft, were inoculated for cholera by M. Haffkine, who has just arrived there from Calcutta.

THE effort to get together a force of one hundred and twenty Volunteers in Hongkong has resulted in a total enrolment of eighty-seven, for the establishment and maintenance of which force a Volunteer Ordinance has been sanctioned.

IT appears that General Gordon is not yet forgotten in China. The "Ever Victorious Army," led by General Gordon, marched through the principal streets of Nanking on 3rd February, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that being the 15th day of the Chinese month. Eight men were dressed as foreigners representing General Gordon, and other foreigners that were in the famous march against the rebels at Soochow. Li Hung-chang and the army followed close behind the foreigners. The army was reviewed by the Viceroy at his *yamen*, where it is reported that he represented the Emperor in giving Li Hung-chang his credentials of promotion for having defeated the rebels and saved the Government. The Viceroy also contributed 200 dols towards defraying the expenses in getting the thing up. The foreigners were in a rather awkward position for fighting, as they were each mounted on high stilts, and looked more like the Kuklux gang than an army equipped for battle.

THE latest report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon gives further evidence of the rapid displacement of tea by coffee in the island. Six years ago when leaf disease and the green bug had already done immense damage, the exports of coffee still amounted to close on 140,000 cwt. Last year they had fallen to under 40,000 cwt. On the other hand, the exports of tea continue to mount steadily. It is, so far as Ceylon is concerned, an industry of yesterday; yet the little island has already gone far ahead of China in her exports, and is rapidly overhauling India. Last year was an unfavourable year; crops fell short of the estimates, and the average quality was poorer; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the exports increased by close on three million pounds, the total amounting to no less than seventy-one million pounds. Thanks to the energy and enterprise of the planters, and the liberality with which they subscribe to promote the common good, the leaf of Ceylon is steadily gaining ground in new markets. An increase of two million pounds to Australia in one year is a most significant indication of progress and there are indications also that in a few years a lucrative market will be found in Germany.

THE Government is pushing the Eurasian question, and has sent for the opinions of all persons known to be interested in the matter. If they will read—and act upon—the opinions when received, good will result, observes the Lahore paper, but we have our doubts.

IN connection with the rumour that the Murghabi garrison have appeared at Sarhad in the Upper Oxus Valley, we may state that the Amir has made no mention, so far, in his communications to the Government of India, of the Russians having moved into Wakhan either in the guise of refugees from the Pamirs or as open enemies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD has been appointed Chief Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay Command. Inasmuch as he has been Director-General of Military Works for the last seven years, observes a contemporary, he cannot be congratulated on his new appointment. But the difficulty has been to find suitable employment for an officer of his rank. He is one of the Royal Engineers who have elected for continuous service in India, and the Government have in any case to provide for him until his time comes for retirement. If they had been left to themselves they would, we believe, have granted him a second extension of his tenure of office as Director-General, but the home authorities interfered, and hence the present anomalous state of things. His case may, perhaps, serve a good purpose in drawing attention to the conditions under which many officers of the Royal Engineers are now serving in this country.

SIR PRATAP SINGH appears to have had a very narrow escape on the 5th instant. The Jodhpur Chief and Sir Pratap were riding a boar which the Chief had speared twice already. When Sir Pratap was on the point of spearing the pig, his horse crossed his legs and came over. The horse got away, and before Sir Pratap could get up the boar was at him, ripping him in the fleshy part of the leg. Sir Pratap then put his hand over the boar's snout and got up. The boar rose on its hind legs and the Chief speared him, on which Sir Pratap caught the boar by the hind leg and turned him over. The Chief then speared the boar through to the earth, when Sir Pratap killed him with a knife, which he always carries when hog hunting. But for Sir Pratap Singh's admirable courage and presence of mind the incident might have ended much more seriously.

PRINCESS KAIULANI has issued the following from her hotel at New York to the American people:—Before I leave this land I wish to thank those whose kindness has made my visit a happy one. It is not the hundreds of hands that have clasped mine, not the smiling faces that have greeted me, but the written words of sympathy sent to me from so many homes that have made me feel that whatever happen, to me, I shall never be a stranger to you again. It was to the American people I spoke; they have heard me. That God may bless you all, from the beautiful home where lives the fair, first lady in the land to the poor little crippled boy who sent me a loving letter, is my earnest prayer.

MRS. MARY DAVIS, the poor little old spectacled, rustily-attired individual whose grievances have rarely been absent from the attention of the judges except during the period that she was in prison for contempt of Court upon the order of Lord Coleridge, was before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lindley and Lopes the other day. She wanted the Court to make an order compelling the Lord Chief Justice to obey some order which she alleged the Appeal Court had made. "What are we to do with him?" asked Lord Esher, good humouredly. "I don't want you to send him to prison," said the little old lady, forgivingly, "but a word from your Lordship would be sufficient. Lord Coleridge would be very sorry to come into conflict with your Lordship." "Oh! I don't know," laughed the Master of the Rolls, "but who wrote this order which you say he will not obey?" "I did, my Lord, from the verbal order you made." "But I never made such an order as this." "Excuse me, my Lord, but indeed you did." "Oh, dear, no." "Excuse me, my Lord." "Yes, we do." And finding further argument needless, Mrs. Davis wandered off, doubtless to bring some other grievance before some other judge.

ACCORDING to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Lottery have decided to discontinue Major von Wissmann's enterprise, and to offer the Nyassa station to the Imperial Government. The new enterprises are not to be proceeded with further, as the amount at the disposal of the Committe, viz., half a million of marks, is not sufficient.—On March 20, Sir Claude Macdonald had his first interview with Dr. Kayser, the Chief of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office. His mission is to settle with the German Government certain details in connection with the boundary line between the Cameroons and the Oil River Protectorate.

ON March 16, M. Ernest Lavisse was received at the Academy by M. Gaston Bossier. M. Lavisse succeeds to the chair of the late Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, a distinguished naval officer. M. Lavisse, whose age is fifty-two, is the historian of the Prussian Monarchy and the German Empire, and one of the most popular of the Sorbonne professors.

IN reply to an inquiry from a Belfast firm of wholesale spirit merchants, Mr. Gladstone has intimated that, under the Government of Ireland Bill, if it become law, arrangements will be made by which all existing facilities for the payment of duty on exciseable articles intended for export to Great Britain will be preserved.

THE Pope has contributed £2,000 towards the expenses of the expedition proposed by the Brussels Anti-Slavery Society for the relief of Captain Jaques who now holds a precarious position on Albert Island, Lake Tanganyika.—The *Etole Belge* announces that an important group of Belgian and foreign capitalists is considering the establishment of a line of steamers sailing under the Belgian flag between Antwerp and the Congo.

THE members of the Society of Friends in the north of Ireland have issued a manifesto addressed to the members of the society in Britain, in which while declining to withstand by armed resistance a change of Government, however obnoxious, they advance various considerations which appear to them to weigh strongly against the enactment of the Home Rule Bill.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in a letter read at a Unionist meeting in County Longford, on March 20, points out the disadvantages under which the agricultural population of Ireland will be placed by Home Rule. Not only will they be cut off in times of famine from the relief so often given by the Imperial Parliament, but the limited resources of the local legislature will lead to rigorous taxation relentlessly enforced.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in a letter read at the Unionist demonstration at Londonderry, on March 20, says:—"I want nothing to convince me of the intense feeling at the present existing amongst the loyalists of Ulster against the Home Rule Bill. I share fully their indignation at the proposed betrayal and utter sacrifice of all that respectable and loyal population of Ireland to the leaders of an agitation whose actions and policy Mr. Gladstone himself has denounced in the strongest terms."

THE Council of State have decided that there is no ground for censuring the well-known journalist, Signor Bonghi, for what he has lately written on the duties of a Prince in a free State and his communication to the *Matin* on the political position of Italy. It will be remembered that the name of Signor Bonghi, owing to his articles, had been struck off the list of those invited to the Court balls.

THE Pope, after receiving phonographic messages from Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons, has promised to speak into Mr. Edison's mechanism a message to the Roman Catholics assembled at the World's Fair.

ACCORDING to a Vatican organ, the Pope, on learning that the German Emperor proposed to pay him a visit, observed:—"We do not know exactly what the Emperor wants of us, and there was really no need that he should think of making us a visit. If he had something to say to us he might have employed his charge d'affaires. At any rate, we shall see what he wants."

A VOLUMINOUS correspondence is said to have been in progress between the Vatican and the Prussian legation in Rome concerning the proposed visit of the Emperor William to the Pope. In the end the latter refused to bind himself to grant an audience unless the ceremonial of 1888 is observed.

THE second reading of the Army Bill in committee has, like the first, resulted in the rejection of the Government measure. When the division was taken on March 17, all the members, with the exception of six Conservatives, voted against the Bill. There was a stormy scene in the Reichstag, on March 21, during the debate on the third reading of the Military Estimates. Herr Ahlwardt, a leader of the Anti-Semitic movement, made a series of charges against men holding prominent Government positions, to the effect that they had, by secret and illegitimate negotiations with the Jews, defrauded the nation of hundreds of millions of marks. These assertions, he declared, he could prove by documentary evidence. Herr Ahlwardt's statements were flatly contradicted by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury. Great excitement ensued, and the sitting was adjourned in order that Herr Ahlwardt might produce his evidence. On March 22, there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which had marked the two preceeding days. Herr Ahlwardt, having been called upon to produce forthwith his documentary proofs of secret dealings between Government officials and Jewish Bourse magnates, brought forward a few papers, but desired to defer the production of the larger portion of the documents—which, he said, were not at the moment in his possession—until after Easter. The House vigorously protested against such a course, and it was resolved to examine the documents now before the Reichstag, and report at once thereon. This was done forthwith by a committee, and Herr Ahlwardt was examined. The report, read later in the day, stated that there was absolutely no foundation for Herr Ahlwardt's slanderous statements, and his conduct was strongly condemned. There was great excitement both inside and outside the House.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Ulster has been assured by "a prominent official of one of the Unionist organisations" that "every hour is bringing them money and recruits. Some military gentlemen have written promising to throw up their commissions if their services are required. One officer enclosed a £5 note and his name for enrolment as a volunteer. Two weeks ago the strength of the Orangemen in Ulster was of men capable of bearing arms 64,614; to-day it is nearer 100,000. From Canada lodges 51,000 men have sent representations volunteering assistance, active and financial, and like telegrams and letters have come from Australia and New Zealand."

THE report of the Chicago World's Fair up to March 1, shows, says the *Times*' Philadelphia correspondent, 15,952,448 dol. of receipts and 15,584,310 dol. of payments, the balance in hand therefore being 368,138 dol. Included in the payments is a sum of 13,501,382 dol. for construction, while there is a liability of 2,761,048 dol. yet due on construction contracts. The Commission has still to receive over two millions from the Government in silver half-dollars, which they expect to sell at double the price as souvenir coins.

THE Young Man About Town of the day may have his faults, but he is at least less rowdy and noisy in his amusements than his father before him. So Mr. G. A. Sala points out in the amusing article on "Fast Life in the Past and Present," which he communicates to the *Daily Telegraph*. The masher "up-to-date" would seem a sad milksop to the beau of the 'thirties and 'forties. When Mr. Sala was young, and Dickens was writing "Nicholas Nickleby," a gay young gentleman of the highest fashion would spend the evening fighting with the police in the streets and pulling off door knockers and bell-handles, and would be thought none the worse of for going roaring and raving drunk to bed five nights a week. There was one particularly dashing blade, the Honourable Billy Dash, who kept quite a museum of curiosities which he had acquired in his nocturnal depredations—brass-door plates, knockers, tradesmen's signs, and the like—all looted *vi et armis* in the public thoroughfares. Now-a-days, says the *St. James's Gazette* the Honourable Billy would not be a hero, but, in all probability, a convict. Yes, certainly, we have softened our manners even if we have not greatly amended our morals.

THE St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* states that the Imperial Bank of Russia, on March 16, placed the balance of the new Russian Four-and-a-half per cent. Internal Loan at 99⅜ per cent., being ⅛ per cent. above the official issue price.

THE *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent says the reply of the Russian Government to the complaint of the British Cabinet respecting the illegal seizures of British sealers in the Pacific has now been transmitted to the Foreign Office in London. Russia demands a territorial limit of no less than thirty miles off the coast of the islands surrounding the Behring Sea, and of ten miles off the coast of Kamschatka.

THE Mayor of Moscow, M. Alexejev, was assassinated on March 21, in the Town Hall of the old Russian capital. A man approached under the pretence of presenting a petition, and fired two shots, one of which struck the Mayor in the left arm and the other in the groin. M. Alexejev succumbed the other day to his injuries.

AN Odessa correspondent telegraphs that influenza has re-appeared virulently throughout South Russia, and there is heavy mortality from it.

THE GOVERNMENT AND UGANDA.

IN the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Labouchere moved the reduction of the Vote by £5000, the amount of the item for the expenses of Sir G. Portal's Mission to Uganda. He gave a history of the events which preceded the despatch of Sir G. Portal's Mission, contending that Sir Gerald had gone there with a free hand to set up an Imperial Protectorate, which might involve Imperial responsibility. This temporary occupation would leave the Government only one choice, and that would be to convert the temporary occupation into a permanent one. The projected railway, he understood, would cost £3,000,000, and it would require a subsidy of £300,000 a year to maintain and work it. He animadverted strongly upon the attitude of Lord Rosebery, whom he described as having lately gone into a nest of Jingoes, where he played the part of the High Priest of Jingoism, and talked about "pegging out" claims for the future. There was a Newcastle programme, and what would have been said of anybody had someone got up when it was propounded, and proposed to add to it this doctrine of pegging out claims. There was no character in history whom he despised more than the leprous Syrian opportunist, Naaman, who, when he was in the Temple, bowed down to the gods, and when he got outside abused them. If Lord Salisbury had sent this mission he would have been eloquently denounced on the Liberal benches; but as it was the mission of a Liberal Government all that eloquence was now lost. As he had done in the case of the Soudan, so now he would oppose the policy of annexing the whole of Africa under the plea of pegging out claims for posterity—Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Labouchere's criticism on Lord Rosebery's expression as to pegging out claims for the future, remarked that anyone who pointed out that the Aglo-Saxon race had a great mission in the Colonies was immediately convicted by his hon. friend of favouring a protectorate or the annexation of Uganda. His hon. friend had not quoted a single word from the instructions given by Lord Rosebery, but had simply indulged in generalisations. The main purpose of the mission was that Sir G. Portal should report on the best means of dealing with Uganda, and everything else in the instructions had reference to emergencies and needs incidental to the character of the mission and to the temporary arrangements which might be requisite in conducting the inquiry. As to the alleged further instructions with regard to establishing a protectorate and annexing the country, his hon. friend had made no attempt to show that Sir G. Portal had any powers of that kind. His firm belief was that Sir G. Portal would do dis duty, which was to reserve all permanent arrangements for the free decision of the authorities at home, and especially of the House of Commons. He submitted that her Majesty's Government could not refuse to accept the responsibilities cast upon them; but they had taken every measure in their power against the creation of any new obligations involving the policy of this country in the future, and contracted without the knowledge of this House.—Mr. A. Balfour complained of the inconsistency of the Opposition on this question, especially alluding to the oscillation of Mr. Gladstone between the opposing views of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Labouchere. The Prime Minister now appeared disposed to minimise the assurances which he had given in the debate on the Address, but the Government were committed, by their utterances in the past and the despatch of Sir G. Portal's mission, to the retention of Uganda, and it would be impossible for them or any other Government to withdraw from that responsibility.—Sir G. Portal's mission had two objects—to procure information and to organise the country; and he could assure the Government that the second object was by far the more important. Indeed, Mr. Labouchere was unquestionably right when he said Lord Rosebery's policy was to establish a state of things which should make our sphere of influence permanently operative throughout the whole of Uganda. The passion of her Majesty's Government for information was known to be illimitable, but something besides an accumulation of information was necessary, and, if some members had not realised that the honour of this country required us not to withdraw from the position we had taken up, the fact remained writ large on declared utterances in the past. Whatever Government might be responsible for farther developments of our policy in Africa, it would be absolutely impossible to withdraw from the responsibility undertaken by the late Government, but freely accepted and endorsed by the gentlemen who now held office.—Mr. Storey admitted the excellence of Mr. Gladstone's intentions, but warned him that, as in the case of the Soudan, facts might be too strong for him. The Government had taken the first step, which made it certain that they must remain in Uganda, and it would be beyond their power to recall it. It was the duty of Radical members to protest against this addition to the responsibilities of the Empire, just as they would have done if it had been undertaken by the late Government.—The discussion was continued by Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. Paul, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. R. T. Reid, Professor Jebb, and Mr. Picton.—Mr. Chamberlain, adverting to Mr. Storey's protest against the expansion of the Empire, reminded the new school of Radicals that if our ancestors had held such views this country would not have had the commerce which alone enabled it to maintain its present population of 40,000,000. They "pegged out claims for posterity" which were not one whit more promising than the claims we now had in Africa. The House was asked to reverse the whole policy of this country, and give up all share in the partition of Africa. He believed the country was determined to take its full share in the disposition and civilisation of these new lands; and that it was justified by all experience of the past. With regard to Uganda the Government were endeavouring once again to do what no Government had ever done with success, viz., to ride two horses at the same time. Their policy of inquiry was simply a policy of postponement and drifting, and they had committed themselves as much by sending Sir Gerald Portal's mission as they would do by boldly declaring their intention to retain Uganda, a course which, he argued, would be not only honourable but commercially beneficial to this country, and calculated to extinguish the slave trade. If we left Uganda to-morrow the Protestants, Catholics, and Mohammedans would be at one another's throats, and there would be a massacre in the centre of Africa almost unparalleled in the history of that country.—Sir W. Harcourt having appealed to the committee to come to a decision upon the vote, the Closure was moved by Mr. Haldane and agreed to. On a division the motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 368 against 46, and the vote was agreed to, as were also the remaining supplementary votes.

[The minority of forty-six who voted with Mr. Labouchere included Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. J Burns, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Leon. Mr. R. T. Reid, Mr. Halley Stewart, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. A. C. Morton, and Mr. Caine, Liberals; Mr. Courtney, Liberal Unionist: Mr. Davitt, Mr. A. O'Connor, and Mr. Molloy, Anti-Parnelites; and Mr. Gibson Bowles, Conservative. The majority of 368 was made up of the official Liberals and a number of the rank-and-file of the party; of nearly every Conservative in attendance; of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Heneage and a number of other Unionists Mr. J. Redmond, Parnellite; and Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Sir T. Esmonde, and other Anti-Parnellites.]

On Tuesday, March 21, Mr. Sexton asked whether grievous loss and suffering had not been inflicted on Catholics in Uganda, and whether it might be confidently taken as the desire of the Government that there should be complete religious toleration there, in so far as the Government had any influence in the country?—Sir E. Grey said he had no hesitation in stating that it was the desire of the Government to secure complete religious toleration, and that the Commissioner in Uganda would, in the interval, before the House could decide what should be done, use every effort to secure that toleration.—Mr. Johnston asked whether this was not exactly in accordance with the principles of the Orangemen.

On the report of Supply, Sir J. Fergusson complained that the House had not been made acquainted with the views of the Foreign Office on the subject of Uganda.—Sir E. Grey replied that the Government had taken the only course open to them. He contended that it would have been impossible for them to leave the country to become once more a hotbed of slavery, to expose the Protestant inhabitants, who had been disarmed by the East Africa Company, to the danger of massacre by their fully-armed enemies, or to abandon a territory which, according to the preponderance of testimony, was likely to afford a valuable market for our commerce in the future, without having obtained full and authentic information. The Government did their utmost to prevent calamities which were undoubtedly pending, and to safeguard the probable interests of the country. They fully recognised the urgency of the case and the obligations imposed upon them, not only by the facts of the past, but also by the facts of the present time and the prospects with regard to the future; and they were determined to fulfil those obligations.—Mr. Labouchere protested against the tone of Sir E. Grey's statement, and Mr. A. C. Morton said he would call attention to the subject when the Appropriation Bill was brought forward:

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

On Wednesday, March 22, on the order for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Labouchere contrasted Mr. Gladstone's statement on Monday that in despatching Sir G. Portal the Government were engaged in a mere inquiry with the statement of Sir E. Grey, that obligations had been imposed upon the Government by present facts and future prospects.—Sir E. Grey interjected the explanatory remark that he was alluding to obligations to inquire.—Mr. Labouchere, continuing, dwelt on Sir E. Grey's references to the revival of the slave trade in Uganda, if we abandoned the country, as a further indication that he had gone beyond the Prime Minister's statements, and he added that though he had heard of a Prime Minister throwing over an Under-Secretary, this was the first time he had ever heard of an Under-Secretary throwing over a Prime Minister. He asked for an assurance from the Prime Minister as to the intentions of the Government, as the course they were taking seemed to him to make annexation almost certain.

Mr. Gladstone explained that, in reference to the real matter at issue, there were no fewer than eleven points vital to the question of the retention of Uganda, upon neither of which was the Government as yet in possession of adequate information. As to the treaties with native chiefs, his hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State was entitled to his own opinion, whether they were obtained by violence or not, but for his own part he was not bound to shut his mind to later information. With regard to the practicability and cost of making the railway, which the late Government adopted as the basis of their operations, the present Government had not yet seen any cause to view the project with favour. Next, there came the question of the safety of the country, on which he was not at present prepared to make any positive assertion. His answer to Mr. Labouchere in regard to the declaration of the Under-Secretary was that he did not regret that his hon. friend should have availed himself of the opportunity to express his own opinion. If his hon. friend came to the conclusion that his statement about the first treaty with Mwanga ought in the light of further information to be modified, he did not quarrel with the statement, nor did he refuse to himself the advantage of examining the grounds for it. He did not see, however, that it affected in the smallest degree the question now before the House, which was whether it was necessary for the House to have further discussion concerning the mission of Sir Gerald Portal.—Mr. J. W. Lowther described the dispute on the Ministerial side of the House as lovers' quarrels, and he maintained, in reference to Mr. Gladstone's eleven points, that there was ample information in Blue Books, missionaries' letters, and other sources to enable the House to make up its mind upon them.—Mr. R. Wallace, while supporting Mr. Labouchere's contention, amused the House by citing Cæsar's conquest of Gaul as a parallel case to Uganda. There was first a bald-headed energetic Roman nobleman establishing a sphere of influence in Gaul, and then going in and conquering the country, adding fresh territory to an Empire which ultimately broke to pieces under its own weight.—The bill was then read a second time.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WILLIAMS.

In a letter to the B.S.A. Company, dated Kampalla, December 9, 1892, Captain Williams says: "Suffice it to say that I think the outlook is promising, both from a political and commercial point of view. I have managed to collect a very considerable quantity of good ivory during the time of my administration here which speaks for itself as to the capabilities of the country. . . . No middle course is open; no such arrangements as suggested in one of the letters received by me—namely, that Mwanga should be subsidised and that an English Pesident should be left here without a force to manage the country with the help of an agent of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar—is possible. Mwanga has no power, and would go away with us if we left. The influence of his Highness the Sultan would be like that of the English Resident, absolutely nil. The question remains, is a temporary abandonment possible? To this I reply, No. The cost of reoccupying this country a second time would be enormous, with every man's hand against you from Usoga up. It is difficult to foresee exactly what would happen on our leaving; one thing is quite certain, that fighting would commence at once, and complete anarchy would reign. If the Soudanese were abandoned as my orders direct, the result would be still more deplorable. They are well armed and would probably join with the Mahomedans and establish a Mahomedan kingdom, bitterly hostile to us English. Slave trade would be rampant, and the whole country destroyed. The effect would not only be felt in our territory; the Germans would have to retire from Bukoba, Mwanga, and Tabora, and the prestige of the European would be gone, never to return. Are we justified in doing what would cause all these horrors? Are we to throw away all the money that has been spent here, and to do away with all the results obtained by the missionaries? Surely not. It seems to me that from a humanitarian point of view it would be wrong, and from a commercial point of view foolish."—A native of Uganda, Mika Sematimba, is now in England. According to the *St. James's Gazette*, the Rev. E. H. Walker, of the C. M. S., will probably introduce his friend and convert upon many a platform before he returns to his native country. Mika is twenty-eight years old, and is what is known as "A Makamba," or tributary chief, having under him something like 100 men. The King, M'Wanga, gave him a commission to execute in London. "See," said he, "that you bring me back from England a good coat to wear." Who knows (remarks our contemporary) whether this British coat, and perchance a high silk hat to match, may not open up the beginnings of a great trade with Uganda.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. DE COBAIN.

At the Belfast Assizes on March 21, before Mr. Justice Johnson, Edward Samuel Wesley De Cobain was indicted for the commission of an offence in March 1888. There were ten counts in the indictment, involving five persons in addition to the prisoner. A great deal of interest was manifested in the case, and the Court was crowded. The Crown was represented by the Solicitor-General (Serjeant Hemphill), Mr J. Campbell, Q.C., and Mr. G. Hill Smith; and for the accused there appeared Mr. J. L. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., and Mr. James Chambers. The Solicitor-General said the duty of all concerned in the case was one of an intensely painful character. To the jury it must be especially so, having regard to the fact that the prisoner at one time had the honour to be the representative of one of the divisions of that great city. Having dealt with the enormity of the offences charged against the prisoner, counsel said they should remember that, though the offences were committed in 1887 and the trial was only proceeding in 1893 the warrant for his arrest was made out in 1891. For nearly two years the prisoner had baffled the law and shrunk from facing a jury of his countrymen. A number of witnesses, almost all young lads, were examined, and Head Constable Hussey deposed to the arrest of the prisoner. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. De Cobain was called, and he denied the allegations that had been made against him. There was not, he said, a scintilla of truth in the statements that had been advanced by the prosecution in reference to his character. Several letters were produced to show that he had been threatened with exposure of alleged practices if he did not pay to the writer a certain sum of money. He left England, he said, about Feb. 6 or 7, 1891, and he returned about Jan. 3 of the present year. He came to Belfast on the 8th of the month. In Boulogne he was invalided for thirteen months, and the Speaker's warrant was served upon him while he was in bed. As soon as his health had been recruited he returned to Ireland to meet the charges that had been preferred against him. His belief was that he had given great umbrage to the police by reason of the fact that he had given evidence against the constabulary at the Riots Commission in 1886. The Solicitor-General: Your case is that the whole thing is a pure invention? Mr. O'Shaughnessy: A conspiracy. The prisoner: Exactly. The Solicitor-General: There is no ambiguity about that. The prisoner: Undoubtedly not. The accused went on to state that he had received a letter from Belfast to take a trip to the Continent, and that after he had somewhat recovered at Boulogne he had been advised to take an ocean trip. Sir James H. Haslett and the Rev. Wesley Guard were examined, and said until these charges were made they had never known anything against the moral character of Mr. De Cobain. The Judge charged the jury for one hour and twenty minutes, after which they retired. The jury afterwards announced that they had found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as he could perform.

THERE is already much speculation as to who will receive the red biretta at the forthcoming Consistory. The Bishop of Portsmouth, Monsignor Virtue, or Morsignor Clifford, Bishop of Cifton, seem to be thought by many as likely recipients of the honour. Dr. Virtue is a great favourite at Rome, and has already shown himself to be a wise and able ecclesiastic. The Hon. William Clifford is one of the oldest English Catholic Bishops. He was consecrated Bishop in 1857, and belongs to the house of Clifford, and is an uncle of the present Baron Clifford.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIA AND THE ARMY ESTIMATES DEBATE.

IN the course of its fortnightly article on "Indian Affairs," published on March 21, the *Times* says:—The debate on the Army Estimates will be read in India with regret not unmingled with indignation. During the past ten years that country has been called on to make great sacrifices, in order to raise her fighting power to a standard required, not for her isolated defence, but imposed by her partnership in the Imperial responsibilities of England. Among the pregnant paragraphs in which Sir Alfred Lyall sums up the new situation in India there is no truer sentence than that in which he affirms that, 'henceforward her external policy and her military establishment must be necessarily regulated upon European rather than upon Asiatic considerations.' The armies of Great Britain and India are, in fact, becoming one vast organisation for the purposes of Imperial defence; and neither the fall in the rupee, nor bad crops, nor scarcities approaching to famine, nor the strain of annexing the new Burmese provinces has been permitted in India to interfere with the duty of placing that country in a position to discharge her share of the joint liability. The late Secretary for War declared in his speech that 'there were was a time when the Army in that country was in all respects more efficient for military purposes.' This efficiency has been secured at the cost of the Indian taxpayer. Can anyone who heard or read the debate give a moment's credence to the spasmodic euphemisms, intermingled with damnatory disclosures, in which War Office spokesmen claimed a similar efficiency for the Army at home?

"Such disclosures come to a peculiarly unfortunate juncture in the growth of public opinion in India; for, as we pointed out, when dealing with the recent widely-circulated pamphlet on Indian military expenditure, Indian criticism is now fastening itself, not so closely on the necessity for that expenditure as on the unjust proportion laid upon the Indian taxpayer. Indian writers know as well as ourselves that in any great Imperial necessity the armies of India and England would both be drawn upon. They are informed by Parliamentary speakers, on the strength of the report of Lord Wantage's Committee, 'that only about twenty per cent. of the soldiers serving in the ranks of the Home Army were fit to be sent to India'; and were, therefore, still less fit for the strain of active campaigning in the tropical and sub-tropical countries in which England's most pressing responsibilities lie. They are perfectly aware that in the case of a serious crisis in Egypt, or within our great spheres of influence in East Africa, the Indian armies, European and native, would be called upon, as they have been called upon before. They are further assured that the real difficulty in the English Army is not a difficulty of money or of men, but one of faulty management. They are told again and again by speakers of all parties that the problems of military organisation which the Indian Government has been forced to face and to solve have neither been faced nor solved by the Government at home, and that there is no present probability of their being either faced or solved. They realise, what we are being slowly compelled to realise here also, that when right hon. gentlemen speak confidently of the army reserve in England they are secretly resting their confidence on the great British reserve of fighting strength in India.

"The way in which the incisive and thorough going speech of George Chesney was brushed aside is characteristic of the whole situation. Gen. Chesney laid his finger on certain specific points at which the English military system fails, and he pointed out the practical methods by which corresponding failure had been avoided or overcome in India. No attempt was made to deal with his plain statement of facts and remedies in regard to faulty organisation. The reply to his specific example of extravagance in the employment of gene ral officers, combatant and non-combatant, for home and colonial appointments, the duties of which are discharged in India by captains and colonels, was more damaging than a discreet silence. Mr. Stanhope defended such extravagance on the ground that, although the duties might be numerically small, yet that a large body of officers was required, in case we had to defend the country in earnest. But the Indian armies have to defend India in earnest, not as a remote contingency, but every month and every year. Sir George Chesney's contention was that such a defence in earnest would be impossible without imposing grievious burdens on the taxpayer, if it were conducted in India on the extravagant system permitted at home. The debate will have a most undesirable effect in India, for it shows that in the Imperial partnership in military responsibilities India's share of the work has been effectively done, while England's share has not been effectively done. It also indicates that, in the event of a crisis in Egypt or other European complications, the Indian armies, British and native, are likely to be largely drawn upon." Alluding to the constitutional reform now pending in the matter of the Indian councils, which it proceeds to discuss at some length at being "the most important concession which has yet been made to Indian public opinion," the *Times* remarks that "it is extremely inconvenient that such materials should be afforded to Indian criticism at present."

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF M. JULES FERRY.

M. JULES FERRY died almost suddenly on Friday evening (March 17), at No. 1, Rue Bayard, Paris. The event caused great excitement in the French capital. It had been evident (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News") that he was breaking up, though he seemed to recover when he was elected by the Senate. But he soon relapsed into his broken down condition, and every day since that on which he took the chair he was apparently the worse for the exertion. He came away with the hard breathing and pallid face which betrayed the cardiac weakness from which he had suffered for several years. His wife was seriously uneasy, but did not foresee that fatal consequences were imminent. He was taken at two o'clock on Friday morning with fits of faintness and suffocation. The members of the household were called up, and a doctor fetched. His brother Charles, who lives on the first floor of the same house, and who had been his life-long companion, was also summoned. At first the strong treatment to which he was subjected, and the hypodermic injections of cafeine seemed to revive him, but he soon drooped, and the doctor, seeing that he had not vitality enough for reaction, told M. Charles Ferry that he could hope no longer. M. Ribot was telephoned to, but did not come, there having doubtless been nobody in charge of his telephonic apparatus. At half past six a servant was despatched to tell him that M. Ferry had breathed his last. A continual stream of political and public men of all parties called at the residence of the deceased statesman the same evening. On the boulevards and in all places of public resort the keenest emotion was manifested. Newspapers of all shades of opinion concurred in expressing their sense of the loss suffered by the country. The news of M. Ferry's death was conveyed to the Elysee by M. Ribot, the Premier, President Cannot was much affected: He said; "It is the disappearance of one of the reserve forces of the Republic—one of her precious reserves."

M. Ferry held the post of President of the Senate for exactly three weeks and after his inaugural address he only had occasion to speak twice, when he paid tributes to the memory of the late MM. Bozerain and Jametel. He was to have removed to his official quarters in the Luxembourg at Easter, and in the meantime preparations were being made for his installation. It is said that the disease which has proved fatal to M. Ferry owes its origin to the attempt made against his life in 1888, when he was fired at in the waiting-room of the Chamber of Deputies. He was then saved by bundles of letters and papers in his coat pocket. The bullet perforated the packet, flattened itself against M. Ferry's ribs, and produced a contusion at the base of the heart.

The Chambers decreed that the remains of M. Ferry should be buried at the public expense. The proposal by the Premier was opposed by those members of the Chamber who objected to the deceased statesman's expulsion of the Jesuits, and a division was challenged, which resulted in the bill being carried by 296 to 170. The funeral ceremony took place at the Luxembourgh, where the body lay in State in the Great Hall, which was visited by 7000 persons. The ceremony was attended by much pomp. The body was conveyed from the chapelle ardente in the Salles des Gardes, and placed upon a catafalque erected in the Cour d'Honneur. Here, in the presence of a numerous gathering of public men, funeral orations were delivered by M. Ribot, M. Casimir Perier, and M Meline. The cortege then proceeded to the Eastern Railway Station, whence the body was conveyed for interment (in accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased) to the native place of the late statesman, St. Die, in the Vosges. Great crowds lined the streets, but there was no disturbance of any sort.

Mr. Constans is mentioned as the probable successor of M. Ferry in the Presidency of the Senate.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE H[illegible] is turning grey or white or fallin[illegible] can Hair Renewer," for it "wi[illegible] every case Grey or White hair," [illegible] without leaving the disagreeab[illegible] storers." It makes the hair [illegible] well as promoting the growth [illegible] where the glands are not deca[illegible] for "The Mexican Hair Rene[illegible] and perfumers everywhere [illegible] Wholesale Depot, 33 Fa[illegible] England.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE 50th eight-oared race between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge universities was decided on Wednesday afternoon (22nd ult.), Oxford gaining the victory after one of the most exciting races on record. A heavy mist hung about early in the day, but shortly before noon it lifted, and the sun was shining brightly when the Press boat left the Temple pier just before three o'clock in company with the other three steamers engaged to follow the race. For some time previously large paddle-boats heavily freighted with passengers for stationary berths above Hammersmith, barges full of people in tow of steam tugs, screw launches, and rowing boats had been passing up river on the rapidly-rising tide; but it is doubtful whether the attendance was up to the average of former years. This cannot be greatly wondered at as Saturday, the usual day for deciding the race, was found to be unfavourable this year, the tide serving at too early an hour in the morning. Nevertheless, the favourable weather and the late hour of the start tempted a great many people to the riverside, every part of which between Putney and Mortlake was occupied by spectators. By a quarter to four o'clock the privileged steamers had taken up their positions as lighters moored near either shore, the Oxford and Cambridge steamers close to the Fulham bank, and the Press and Umpire's boats just below Putney pier, all being made fast a short distance ahead of the crews, though wide away. It was now observed that the wind had shifted since the morning, and was blowing from due east directly up Putney-reach. Consequently, the water was perfectly smooth, and it began to be whispered that, with anything like a close race, last year's record time for the full course—19 min. 21sec.—would probably be beaten. This opinion was proved to be correct, as although Oxford were slower to the mile tree by five seconds as against last year, they beat the previous times at every subsequent point. Hammersmith bridge was reached three seconds sooner, Chiswick church, seven seconds, Barnesbridge, 12 seconds, and the finish 34 seconds sooner.

The Cambridge crew launched their boat at 18 minutes past four from the Leander boat house. Three minutes later they paddled down river, and Oxford, launching from the London Rowing club, shortly afterwards followed them to the starting place. The Cambridge crew won the toss for choice of stations, and, after some deliberation, they chose the Surrey side. But they gained no advantage, as the stations were almost, if not quite, on an equality. At 33 minutes past four the umpire called out "Are you ready?" and received a reply in the negative from the Oxford boat, but some of the Cambridge crew partly pulled a stroke through, which caused a slight delay. However, two minutes later, Mr. Willan again asked the question, and, receiving no reply, fired the pistol for the start. Cambridge took hold of the water more quickly and led directly by, perhaps, 3ft., but, after rowing two strokes each, the boats were level. Oxford, pulling 21 strokes in the half and 40 in the whole minute, as against 20 and 39 of Cambridge, soon went in front, and, steadily gaining past the Duke's Head, Alexander's boatyard, and River Bank Garden, led by several feet at the London Rowing Club. Continuing to gain opposite the upper boathouses, they showed the way by their forward canvas at the site of the Bishop's creek, reached in 1 min. 6 sec. Here both crews had dropped down to 36 strokes a minute. At the Thames Rowing club, which is a short distance further up, Oxford had increased their advantage to a quarter of a length, and along the Concrete Wall they looked like going right away, as Cambridge thus early were rowing short. Opposite the half-mile tree Oxford were half-a-length in front, and they increased this lead to close upon three-quarters at Craven steps—time: 2min 23sec. Cambridge were now being steered somewhat wide. Before reaching the Point they began the shoot for the Surrey shore, but the coxswain suddenly altered his mind and fetched in again, Oxford thus gaining a trifle more. Cambridge were now rowing 35 strokes a minute to the 34 of Oxford, and when opposite the Grass wharf the Oxford coxswain put his rudder over to the Surrey shore, compelling Cambridge to follow suit. Passing Walden's wharf and the mile tree (time: 4 min, 5sec.) the difference was nearly a length, and when Oxford drew their boat clear at Rose bank-villa the race really seemed to be all over, and they were throwing their wash on the bow-side oars of Cambridge. The latter spurted, however, and at the Crab Tree they began to overlap, and the Oxford coxswain in getting out of their way went far too wide on the Middlesex side, and steered so badly in the next half mile that upwards of a length must have been lost; but the Cambridge crew failed to take advantage of the mistake. Cambridge, however, not had the bend of the river in their favour, and spurting opposite the distillery they gained rapidly, so that on reaching Hammersmith-bridge (time: 7min. 20sec.) the difference was less than half-a-length, with Cambridge still picking up. Just at this part of the course the nose of the Oxford boat was pointing over to Biffen's boat-house, and before the coxswain could put his port helm down hard Cambridge had got level, and the excitement on the accompanying steamers and on the towpath was intense. Oxford now quickened to 36 strokes a minutes, while Cambridge were rowing 35. The former began to forge ahead again, and by the time they had arrived at the Doves, two miles from the start, they had an advantage of a quarter-of-a-length. At the Oil mills they had by half-a-length. Here their coxswain went very wide; but they lost little or none of their advantage, and at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot they were still about the same distance ahead. Half-way up Chiswick Eyot Oxford showed the way by three-quarters-of-a-length, but immediately afterwards the Cambridge men rallied and made up their lost ground so fast that they were not more than a-third of a length astern at Chiswick church, reached in 11min. 33 sec. This last effort seemed to take all the dash out of the crew, and Oxford once more going away, it became apparent that they had the race in hand. Going steadily in front past Thornycroft's torpedo-boat works and the sewage works, Oxford led by a length at the junction of the Lonsdale-road with the towpath, and the boats were once more clear at the Lyric Club. The coxswain of the Cambridge crew now steered all over the river, and Oxford, rapidly increasing their advantage, led by two-and-a-quarter lengths at Barnes railway bridge, the times being 15min. 37sec. and 15min. 45sec., respectively. Thence to the finish the race was nothing more than a procession, for, in spite of their several plucky spurts, Cambridge could make no impression on the leading crew, who passed Mr. Frederick Fenner, of the London Rowing club, the distance judge, in 18min. 47sec. (the fastest time on record), two-and-a-quarter lengths in advance.

The winners deserve credit for their clever win. Throughout the race they never once got short, Pilkington keeping the stroke long at every part of the course. At Chishwick church one or two of the men looked as if they had had enough work, but it was only while they were answering a spurt, and they quickly rallied. As was expected, Cambridge rowed far too short to last over a long and tiring course, but they held their formidable rivals much further than had been expected.

Out of the 50 races rowed the Dark Blues have won 27 times, the Light Blues 22 times, while there has been one dead beat. Moreover, while Cambridge was victorious on four occasions—from 1886 to 1889—Oxford has also been successful for a similar period between 1890 and 1893. According to the doctrine of chances, therefore, we should have a Light Blue triumph in 1894.

THE CREWS.

The following were the crews:—

Oxford.

	st.	lb.
H B Cotton (Magdalen) (bow)	9	13
J A Ford (Brasenose)	11	13
A J Morrison (New College)	12	4
H Legge (Trinity)	12	12
V Nickalls (Magdalen)	13	2
W A L Fletcher (Christ Church)	13	9
C M Pitman (New College)	12	0
M E Pilkington (Magdalen) (stroke)	11	10
A B Portman (University) (cox)	7	7

Of these Cotton, Ford, Nickalls, Fletcher, and Pitman rowed last year.

Cambridge.

	st.	lb.
G A H Branson (First Trinity) (bow)	10	9½
R F Bayford (Trinity Hall)	11	9½
C T Fogg-Elliott (Trinity Hall)	11	10½
E H M Waller (Corpus)	12	4½
L E A Ollivant (First Trinity)	13	4
G C Kerr (First Trinity)	12	7
R O Kerrison (Third Trinity)	12	1
T G Lewis (Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	12
C T Agar (Third Trinity) (cox)	7	9

Fogg-Elliott and Kerr were last year's men.

A DROLL INCIDENT.

An accident of an exciting and somewhat comical nature took place on the Thames, nearly opposite Thornycroft's works at Chiswick, early on Wednesday afternoon, 22nd ult., in the presence of a numerous body of spectators who had commenced to take up positions to view the boat race. Among the many barges moored on the river at this point was one belonging to a coal and timber merchant, who had caused it to be elaborately fitted up, and had issued a number of invitations to customers and friends. Shortly before one o'clock a punt in charge of a waterman's apprentice put off from the Middlesex shore carrying a French *chef* and two waiters to the barge in question with meat, poultry, and other viands, and crockery and glass intended for the furnishing of the tables. When in midstream the punt became unmanageable, and collided with the steam-launch Lily, of Ditton, with the result that the frail craft had a hole knocked in its side, through which water commenced to flow rapidly. The lad in charge and the two waiters, the latter in full regalia, jumped from the punt and, swam ashore without much difficulty. The *chef* stuck to the punt. A waterman rowed to his assistance, and getting him into his boat, attached a rope to the punt, which was hauled ashore just in time to prevent it from going to the bottom of the river. A portion of the crockery and glass and one or two of the joints were washed overboard, while the remaining delicacies were spoiled.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

IT is announced that during the past month there has been a large increase of members of the Anglo-Russian Society, including some prominent leaders of Russian society. At the last meeting Major-General F. W. Tyrrell, of the Madras Army, read a paper on "The Russians in Oriental Literature," of which we find an interesting summary in the *Academy* of March 18:—Russia (said Major-Gen. Tyrrell) looks with a Janus face on the Eastern and Western worlds; to the former she seems the champion of conservative ideas, to the latter she appears as the incarnation of progress. St. Petersburg, the throne of the Ak Padishah or Great White Czar, is the new Mecca, whither the faces of orientals are now being turned. Notices, however, of Russia in the literature of the East are not very common, and the British Museum contains no work on that country in any oriental language. To the Moslem anything beyond the pale of Islam is unworthy of attention. All the ages before the coming of Muhammad are lumped together as the time of ignorance, and the Powers of Europe are styled "the Seven Infidel Kingdoms of the Farang." The earliest reference to Russia is in the geography of Al Mas'udi, entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Silver" (Muruj ad Dhahab wa Ma'adin al Jauhar), compiled towards the end of the tenth century A. D. He describes the empire of the Khazars (the Avars of Gibbon), whose chief city was Itil on the Volga. They are now shrunk to an insignificant tribe on the shores of the Caspian, which sea is called by the Persians Bahr al Khazaran. The Russian (ar-Rus) are recognised by the Arab geographer, who relates their piratical frays on the shores of the Pontus and on Constantinople. They had 500 ships, each containing 100 men, and (Sirca 920 A. D.) traded or ravaged from Spain to the Naphtha Country (Babika or Baku). He says: "Perhaps those who maintain that the Sea of the Khazar is connected with the Strait of Constantinople mean by the Sea of the Khazar the sea Mayotis and the Pontus, which is the sea of the Targhiz (Bulgarians and Russians): God knows how this is." He also notices the raids of the Norsemen (about 400 A. H.), whom Muslims of Spain believed to be a Magian nation, but Al Mas'udi supposed to be Russians. The Persian poets—Firdusi, in his Shah Nama, and Nizami, in the Sikandar Nama—allude to the exploits of the "Prophet-King," Alexander the Great, "who cleansed the world from the yellow Russians." Seven chapters of Nizami's epic describe the sanguinary conflict between the emperor of Rum (Alexander) and the Russian forces under the Kintal (probably Sclavonic Karal) of the Khazars, who are reinforced by giants caught roosting in the trees of the northern forests and tamed in chains. In the end the Russians are beaten and have to pay a tribute of animals' skins. Nizami calls the Russians "Gurba chashm," blue-eyed, lit., cut-eyed, black (kara), being the epithet used to describe their favourite type of beauty. The fabulous story of the wars of Alexander the Great with the Russians is accepted as authentic by Musalmans, and confers quite as much prestige on the Muscovites as do their present power and position. Muhammadans say: "Rum and Rus are old nations; but who ever heard of England or Germany until to-day?" Another Arab geographer, Sharif al Idrisi, describes "ar Russiya" at length in his *Book for the Solace of the Inquirer into the Knowledge of the Universe*, compiled for his patron, Roger the Norman, King of Sicily, about 1150 A. D. He is followed, in most respects, by Ibn Khalidan and Muhammad Ibn Batuta, the celebrated Arab traveller (*temp.* 1350 A.D.). Chaucer, a little later, says, in his "Story of Cambuscan bold":

"At Sara, in the londe of Tartarie,
There dwelled a king who worreyed Russie,"

which seems to disprove Mr. Morfill's assertion that the word Russia was only invented in the seventeenth century. The pious Batuta was much puzzled by the shortness of the northern nights, when he had no sooner finished the sunset prayer when he had to begin that for the dawn. The songs of the Tartar nomads still bewail the fall of the "strong-walled" city Kazan, and the fate of their hero Batyr Tora in the time of Ivan the Terrible. Similar folk songs lament the loss of the Crimea and the Caucasus. The Russian victories of Peter the Padishah are related in the celebrated Persian history, "The World Conquests of Nadir Shah." The Czars are here uniformly called "Padishah Khurshid Kulah," *i.e.*, Sun-crowned Emperor. Previously to 1740 they were styled by the Turks Karal, the Sclavonic for King. Many Russian words are now adopted into Persian, as *Samavar Istikan* (glass), *Kaliska* (carriage), *Musikanchi* (bandsman), *Imperator*, &c. A straw shows which way the wind blows, and the oriental mind is profoundly impressed by the might of Russia. An irresistible destiny is leading Japhet to dwell in the tents of Shem, and is replacing the civilisation of Islam by a system more in accordance with the improved knowledge and increased needs of our own time.—Mr. A. Linden gave his experiences as a Russian officer in the Crimea, where he made the acquaintance of English officers at Balaklava, an event which led to his settling in England.—M. de Wesselitsky-Bojidarovitch (London correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya*) then expatiated in an eloquent Russian speech on the appreciation of English institutions and ideas entertained in St. Petersburg and Moscow. A very full report of his remarks is given in the same number of the *Academy* to which we are indebted for the foregoing.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

SIR C. BERNARD, K. C. S. I., presided at a meeting, held on March 17, at the Addison Hall, Kensington, when the Rev. A. R. Cavalier, general secretary of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, lectured on "The Women of India: Their Lives, Manners, Customs, and Missionary Work Amongst them."

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that a lady was present that evening who had just returned from six years' work in India. She had had a hospital, where sometimes as many as 115 patients came in in an afternoon. In that way the lady medical missionaries were doing an immense amount of work.

The lecturer said the Zenana system originated with the advent in India of Mohammedan rule. The mission had thirty stations, with a staff of over eighty missionaries, and about 200 native workers, or about 300 altogether. During the past hundred years, under British rule, the population of India, previously almost stationary, had nearly doubled. Of the women there were some who had never, from childhood, seen any more than a little bit of courtyard. They neither had exercise, been for a walk, nor got a change of air. Was it any wonder, therefore, that in a climate like that of India illness should prevail? There were, he declared, 40,000,000 women, British subjects, guilty of no crime, and yet were prisoners, without any hope of freedom. The marriage ceremony was for the girl the commencement of lifelong imprisonment under the domination of the mother-in-law. The terrible custom of child marriage—possibly the greatest of all the evils they had to deplore—originated long ago, with the hope that, in the event of her father being killed, a girl would be taken care of in her husband's family. Many girls were betrothed when they were mere babies. Supposing the little boy, her husband, died. She might have never seen him, and yet, according to the custom of the country and Hindoo rule, no widow was allowed to marry again. People believed that if a man died before his wife the woman had committed some great sin, and the gods only punished her by making her a widow. They could readily see what an amount of hardship that led to. She might be a little girl, but was not allowed to play with other girls for fear it should bring bad to them. She could never have her clothes washed, and must eat the coarsest meals. In 1881 there were more than 79,000 unhappy little widows who were not nine years of age. The mission was appealing for an immediate sum of £25,000 to enable it to go forward with the work in the villages of India, where the women were more easily reached and more impressionable. They had already received promises and gifts of £6,000. They were doing all they could to train natives as workers and doctors. Alluding to school work in India, he pointed out the importance of teaching girls. The girls in India under fifteen years of age numbered upwards of 38,000,000, but those under instruction were not much more than 380,000 or only a third of a million. In conclusion, he emphasised the need of more lady doctors.

ADMIRAL LORD FREDERICK KERR, who was recently granted apartments in Kensington Palace, on his resigning the office of Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, has been appointed by her Majesty to be Bath King-of-Arms, in the place of the late Admiral the Hon. George Grey.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

IN reply to a telegram sent to the Prime Minister from the St. Patrick's Day gathering in London, on March 18, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., has received a letter in which Mr. Gladstone says:—

I heartily thank the Irish members for their kind words. The epithet "faithful," by which they are pleased to describe my labours, is that which I covet pre-eminently and indeed alone. I rely with confidence on our being enabled, on the Irish Government Bill, to hold in union as to every essential point the Liberal sense of Great Britian and the National sense of Ireland, and I look for the accomplishment of this condition, indispensable for success. to the soundness and cordiality of friends on this side of the water, and to support honestly earned but absolutely independent on the other.

Replying to a Liverpool correspondent who had written to him on the subject of his recent manifesto, Lord Randolph Churchill says:—

The advice which the Unionist Party are now giving to British electors is as consonant with history as the statements of the Repeal Party are misrepresentations of history; and the Unionist facts and policy can be a great deal more effectively put before the masses of the electors by political speeches than by endeavouring to persuade the electors to plunge into a study of large historical volumes, which are costly, and often dry and dull, and just as much open to the accusation of partisanship as are the political speeches you so lightly estimate.

The following from Mr. Balfour was read at a Unionist meeting held in Manchester on March 20, and addressed by the Marques of Londonderry:—

I feel convinced that the more the provisions of the Home Rule Bill are studied the more working men will realise how destructive it must be to their interests as individuals, as Englishmen, and as citizens of the British Empire. I cannot doubt that your meeting, simply by throwing the light of public discussion on these monstrous proposals, will effectually arouse the feeling of the country against them.

The following from the Duke of Devonshire has been received by a correspondent who, referring to his lordship's remarks at Bradford with regard to the position of the Irish minority, asked whether he really meant to infer that upon the passing of the Home Rule measure now before Parliament the protection of the British flag and of the British Parliament would be withdrawn, the writer suggesting that the Irish minority would still continue to enjoy such protection, to all intents and purposes, so long as they chose to remain in their native country:—

I am desired by the Duke of Devonshire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to say that he is of course aware that, after the passing of the Home Rule Bill, Irishmen would remain nominally under the protection of the British flag and subject to the British Parliament; but for reasons, some of which he endeavoured to explain at Bradford, and principally because the Irish Executive Government will cease to be responsible to the British Parliament, the Duke considers that the authority of Parliament in Ireland for any practical purpose, and consequently its protection, will cease to exist.

Lord Ashbourne was the principal speaker at a great demonstration of Unionists, held in the Leeds Town Hall on March 20, to protest against the Home Rule Bill. In the course of his remarks he said:—

Mr. Balfour left Ireland tranquil, calm, and well governed. What was the position of Ireland now? Home Rule had been introduced, and what had they found? Capital was already quitting the country, shares showed a falling-off, and already a great change was observable. He was not an Ulsterman or an Orangeman; but he could sympathise with every branch of his own countrymen, who, in the face of danger, never would surrender. (Applause.) There was great anxiety as to whether Ulster would fight. He did not know, but he was told by those who well knew, that the Ulstermen were most determined, and they said they would. If there should be any bloodshed at any time, or any outbreak, on whose head would the bloodguiltiness be? (Cries of "Gladstone's.") He named no man—(cries of "We do")—but upon those who attempted to bring about this separation, on them primarily must the guilt fall. (Applause.) He could not help alluding to the ridiculous proposition to have eighty Irish members sitting in Westminster now and then. They were really casuals in the best sense of the term; you could not tell when they would be here, or there; they were to be sometimes in the House, sometimes outside, and sometimes strung up between heaven and earth. The proposal was absurd, In conclusion he expressed the opinion that the Bill would never become law.

A great mass meeting of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists was held on March 22 at Hull, under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Craven, who said they were gathered together to protest against the wicked and unworkable Home Rule Bill. Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., moved "That this meeting records its emphatic condemnation of the Home Rule Bill, and urges the members for Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament to use every legitimate effort to secure its rejection." The resolution having been seconded, Lord Ashbourne said that it was his sincere conviction that the Home Rule question, if not minded and watched, would be the turning-point in the history of our empire.

It was impossible to state with anything like the requisite force or with necessary significance the meaning or the immensity of the present crisis. He believed that they would overcome the difficulty as they had overcome other difficulties in the past, but the way by which past difficulties had been overcome had been by energy, courage, and self-reliance. They were face to face with an immense danger, but if they realised the difficulty and understood the vastness of the danger, if they raised themselves to the magnitude of the effort, the danger and the difficulty would be gone. This great Empire had lived down dangers which had appeared to threaten its very existence, but those dangers had been from without; the latest difficulty had been sprung upon them by men in their midst, and it was a danger that might rightly be called a betrayal within their own ranks and treachery within their borders. The Home Rule Bill was mad in many of its aspects and mean in more of them. When the late Government left office last August, Ireland was as peaceable as at any time within the last fifty years, and he asked where was the justification for confusing and disturbing public opinion in England and Ireland by the introduction of that mad and wicked Bill. He contended that it was not Ireland, but the Home Rule Bill, that stopped the way at present, and that but for it other measures of interest to the United Kingdom would have had an opportunity of being discussed. The Bill, if passed, would lead to an exodus from Ireland to England, as labour would follow capital wherever it went. For seventy-six years of his life Mr. Gladstone had been an anti-Home Ruler, and were they going to say that he had only got his wisdom on Irish affairs in the last five or six years? The Bill would do enormous damage to both countries. Putting aside the ruin of individuals, it meant bankruptcy and civil war in Ireland, and it would sever a united empire and destroy the supremacy of the Imperial Parliamet. All the great capital interests in Ireland were protesting against the passing of the Bill, for they felt that they were now struggling for their lives and for their future. If ever there was a minority on the face of the earth that should not be put down by brutal force it was the loyal minority in Ireland. The Bill was never meant to be a complete settlement of the difficulty, but would only be accepted as an instalment. He appealed to the meeting to consider the matter thoroughly, and when they had understood the weakness of the Bill, when they had grasped its meanness and its treachery, he believed there was not a fair-minded man in England who would not strain every nerve, every faculty that God had given him, to prevent such an unrighteous Act from ever polluting the English Statute Book. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

A Nationalist banquet in celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held in the Holborn Restaurant on March 18. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., who presided, in proposing the toast "Ireland a Nation," defended the use of obstruction as the only weapon the Irishmen had to make their claims known.

Does any one here doubt, he said, that within the next two years, to put it at the furthest, Ireland will have won the right of making laws for herself, for her own interests, for her own concerns, within the seas that was her shores, absolutely as the Irish people think fit to decree those laws? We have made the democracy of England and Scotland and Wales our friends, our allies, and our brothers. We are, then, I hope and firmly believe, on the threshold of a great movement which will make Ireland a nation. Ireland is a nation, complete, declared, proclaimed, published, when she can make her local laws for her self. We want to govern ourselves. We do not want to interfere with the government of the English people, or the Scotch people or the Welsh people, although we might prefer to take a share in imperial affairs. We do prefer to take a share in imperial affairs. This empire was not made, as Lord Randolph Churchill foolishly said the other day—this great empire was not made by Englishmen alone. Therefore, while we want to govern our domestic affairs for ourselves, we do think we have a fair right to have some say in the concerns of that Imperial State which we did our little part to build up. It is absurd to say that if we call ourselves a self-governing nation we therefore want separation from the imperial system. No man wants separation from a system which treats him well. Devoted as I am to my own country, I have always, in striving for this Home Rule for Ireland, had some feeling in my mind about the benefit it would confer upon England and Scotland and Wales. I want Ireland to be a nation, and a brother nation to Great Britain. I venture to prophesy that from the moment that Home Rule is passed England will be tenfold stronger as an enlightened empire than she is at present.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE ON INDIA.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE, of the Bombay High Court, was present, on March 16, at a meeting of the committee of the Howard Association, of which body he is a member, and communicated his views on various matters connected with penal treatment and jurisprudence in India. On the whole, he took a cheerful view of the Indian Administration of late years. He thought that what might be termed the benevolence of despotism was sincerely desired by the generality of Indian officials. Many of these felt a deep interest in the native races of the country. Of late years there had been manifest an increasing tendency to associate natives with Europeans in the duties of government, and it was to be hoped that further progress might be made in this direction; but, of course, it would be necessary to maintain a preponderating weight of British influence. He had observed that much interest was taken by Indian administrators in the management of the prisons, and he considered that, on the whole, these were superior to the gaols of some other British dependencies, as, for example, Canada and Mauritius; but there was a widespread impression amongst the Hindoos, and also amongst some of the Europeans in India, that sentences to long terms of imprisonment were too general or too frequent. The Hindoos, on the whole, did not feel the same popular respect for the administration of the law which was felt by the people of England. But then it was to be remembered that in England the poorest men might rise to be magistrates, or even legislators; and at least they had votes and influence in regard to the election of their law-makers. This was not the case in India. But the problem of Indian representation in the British Parliament would be a very difficult one. Many circumstances affecting the population in India were altogether different from the condition of British races. For example, there were certain Indian tribes or local populations who were addicted *en masse* to thieving or other evil propensities, and it had sometimes been found necessary to muster these people in their villages every evening in order to bring them all under observation. The condition of the Indian police was admittedly open to considerable improvement. Many complaints were made in the native newspapers of corruption amongst the police, and even occasionally of gross oppression. He feared that it was not unfrequent for the police in some districts to detain persons unduly and illegally in custody on their own authority, instead of promptly, as by law required bringing them before the nearest magistrate. In conclusion he remarked on the exceedingly grave consequences to India and to Indian officials of the great depreciation of value of the silver rupee. If they continued it might tend, he said, to imperil the administrative efficiency in India to a very serious extent.

PRESENTATION TO MR. NAOROJI, M.P.

THE *Daily News* says:—There was an interesting gathering in the Conference Room at the National Liberal Club on March 18, when members of the British Empire Club presented an address to Mr. Naoroji, congratulating him upon his election to the House of Commons.—Mr. T. R. Bridgwater and Mr. Beaumont Morice explained the object of the British Empire Club, which is to gather from different parts of the dominions over which Her Majesty rules all who, without distinction of colour, race, or creed, desire to act on a common basis for the best interests of the Empire. Mr. Morice said that in Mr. Naoroji's election to the Imperial Parliament they recognised a fresh bond between different sections of the Queen's subjects, and an additional cause for the existence of the British Empire Club.—Mr. Sherwood, who announced that he was an ardent Tory, though on that occasion he had ventured within that splendid establishment, declared that had he been an elector in Finsbury he should have been sorely tempted to vote for Mr. Naoroji on account of the immense importance of having a direct representative of India in the House of Commons.—Mr. John Bruce, of Greenock, thought that Mr. Naoroji's election had greatly helped the cause of Imperial Federation, and Mr. C. J. Bannerman, a gentleman of colour from West Africa, said the election had shown that English prejudice against black men was dying out. Mr. Naoroji, having received the address from the hands of Mr. E. Atkin, honorary secretary of the British Empire Club, in reply expressed his deep sense of gratitude at the cordial good feelings of Englishmen of all shades of opinion towards him. His election had proved England to be a land of equality, and not of seldom and slavery. (Applause.)—Before the meeting ended, Mr. Atkin said he was delighted to be able to announce that recently Mr. Gladstone had evinced confiderable interest in their club, and was much amused when he learned there was neither entrance fee nor annual subscription in connection with it.

THE "BROOCH" CASE: INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

"HEBE," in the "Gentlewoman" says:—"As a rule, what may be a cause celebre for a day soon fades from the memory, but the 'brooch' case, in which Mrs. Leader brought an action against Mrs. Symth, is still too recent to be forgotten. By a slight effort, no doubt you will recall how Mrs. Leader triumphantly vindicated herself against the accusation of having stolen her friend's brooch. It was held that the piece of jewellery sold by the plaintiff in the action was actually her own, given her as a wedding present by one Captain Trench, then in India, and since dead. The brooch was received by Mrs. Leader when in Egypt, but she did not keep the box in which it was enclosed, nor could she recall whether it was stamped with English or Indian stamps. Unfortunately, as I have said, Captain Trench was dead before the trial came on, and was unable to give the evidence which would have immediately cleared Mrs. Leader of any imputations upon her character without further witnesses being called. I have now much pleasure in giving an absolute corroboration of Mrs. Leader's statement. A few months ago, an Indian officer, who has supplied me with this information, arrived in England, hearing for the first time of the trial. Had he known before, he says, he would have come over specially to give some very valuable evidence. This gentleman was in Captain Trench's verandah on his bungalow at Delhi when the Captain purchased the brooch, saying he would send it is a wedding present to Mrs. Leader, then Miss Thomson. Happily Mrs. Leader was able to vindicate herself, but none the less the testimony of this officer is very satisfactory in every way."

MR. WOODVILLE ROCKHILL'S account of his last journey in Mongolia and Central Tibet, writes a contemporary, is almost as interesting as the story told by Captain Bower of his travels from Leh to Western China. The American explorer, however, entered Tibet from the east, making for the great lake Tengri-nor, his object being to reach India without passing through Lhassa territory. But, as he puts it, "men raised barriers more difficult to overcome than any snow-covered mountain or wind-swept desert." His route was through vast salt marches, bogs, and across numerous rivers in which quicksands were frequently found; but he was rewarded by the discovery of the main sources of the Yangtse-Kiang, which are described as lying in the snow-covered flanks of the great Central Tibetan range of mountains known as the Dangla. The region was so inhospitable that further progress was impossible. No sign of nomadic encampments was seen, and at last the provisions carried on pack animals were exhausted. For five days the little party of men staved off hunger by drinking tea; on the sixth they entered a valley covered with the tents of Namru Tibetans. Their troubles as regards supplies were at an end, but to their dismay they found they were in territory governed from Lhassa. Mr. Rockhill's further experiences were very similar to those of Captain Bower. He was peremptorily ordered back by the officials, who pointed out that the restrictions against foreigners had to be enforced. There was nothing for it but to turn his face towards China, avoiding the country controlled by the lamas, and a month's journey brought him to Chiamdo. He failed to reach India by way of Shigatze, to the north of Sikkim, but his journey was an important one all the same, and he has added to our store of geographical knowledge by his exploration of the lake-covered plateau beyond the Himalayas.

THE exportation of arms, ammunition, and military stores from the colony of the Straits Settlements to Burma has been again prohibited up to the 31st December, 1896.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EAST AFRICA AS A COTTON MARKET.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 22 says:—"East Africa is a market which has been much neglected by cotton traders, notwithstanding that attention has frequently been drawn to the large outlet that might be created for the lower qualities of Lancashire goods in this direction. India is our most successful competitor in the trade. East Africa is, in fact, India's very best foreign market for cotton pieces, and last year, out of a total export of 61,284,074 yards, as much as 19,360,353 yards, or not far short of a third went to this quarter alone. The quantities sent to Africa has decreased during the past three years, for in 1891 the export was 19,396,820 yards, and in 1890 10,195,439 yards. This fact is probably due to German competition, which is growing rapidly, but for many years yet India will find its principal outlets for cotton goods in East Africa. It is curious that with all our searches for new markets in view of the gradual loss of some of the old, we should never have cultivated that of East Africa. We have good shipping facilities and extreme lowness in the cost of producing the calico, and there is no valid reason why Lancashire goods should not be landed on the East Coast at as small a cost as Bombay goods. A lot of money will probably be the reward of the enterprising manufacturer or merchant who cares to establish factories at some of the principal points along the coast. A factory at Quilimane, for instance, would be sufficient to serve the Zambesi district and South Central Africa; and another at Mozambique could supply the Arab caravans that cross the Lake Nyassa. There are other places here and there which might easily be converted into centres to meet the demands of other particular regions. As for the capabilities of the country, it is sufficient to state that its 600,000 square miles are teeming with a native population waiting to exchange the products of Africa for calico, prints, gaudy kerchiefs, and the like articles of not too good a quality."

THE PANAMA SENTENCES.

THE Panama trial for corruption came to a close on March 21. The jury, after two hours and a-half of deliberation, found a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances against MM. C. de Lesseps and Blondin; of guilty against M. Baihaut; and they acquitted MM. Fontane, Gobron, Beral, Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Sans Leroy, and Proust. M. Baihaut was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 750,000f., and the loss of his Civil rights; he was also ordered to restore the 375,000f. which he received as an instalment of the bribe of 1,000,000f. that he demanded. M. Blondin, who negotiated these frauds between De Lesseps and Baihaut, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and was made jointly responsible with his chief for the 375,000f. in case of the ex-Minister's inability to pay. The one year's imprisonment to which Charles DeLesseps was sentenced is to be concurrent with the sentence of five years' imprisonment pronounced on the previous trial.—The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the general verdict in the case is far from satisfactory. Public opinion is satisfied with the conviceion of the three principal defendants, but is discontented with the acquittal of the remainder. Some further papers bearing on the Panama scandal left by Baron Reinach have been examined by the Parliamentary Committee. They are said to show that Reinach paid more than 11,000,000f. to a single person.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TAXATION IN CEYLON.

IN the House of Commons on the 17th ult. Baron H. de Worms asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what alterations had been made in the import duties or in taxation in Ceylon in order to make up for the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of the paddy tax.—Mr. Buxton: The import duty on cigars and snuff has been raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1·50 a pound, on manufactured tobacco from 25c. to 40c. a pound, on unmanufactured tobacco from 12c. to 25c. a pound, for spirits of ordinary strength from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per imperial gallon, on kerosine oil from an ad valorem duty of 6½ per cent. to a duty of 25c. per gallon. The ordinance for effecting these changes was, I may add, authorised and finally sanctioned by the Administration of which the right hon. gentleman was a member.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir W. Wedderburn, elected for Banffshire in room of Mr. Duff, appointed Governor of New South Wales, took the oath and his seat, being accompanied to the table by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. D. Crawford.

THE JURY COMMISSION IN INDIA.

Mr. Keay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, as telegraphed by the secretary of the Indian Association at Calcutta, the Government of India was conducting the Jury Commission contrary to a declaration made in that House; that the inquiry was held with closed doors and was of limited scope, and that no evidence was being taken; and whether he could assure the House that the inquiry will be held in accordance with the declaration made by the Government in this country.—Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State is not aware to what declaration my hon. friend refers. The substance of the instructions to the Government of India was communicated to the House on Feb. 24, in answer to a question put by my hon. friend the member for South Edinburgh. The Secretary of State has no reason to believe that those instructions will not be observed; nor does he think it desirable to interfere with the discretion of the Commission as to the mode of conducting the inquiry.

THE PEARCE CASE.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused by the discovery that "Mr. Pearce" co-respondent in the divorce suit "Brigstocke v. Brigstokce and Pearce, which was carried to a hearing as an undefended suit on March 7 in Sir F. Jeune's Court, was really Sir W. G. Pearce, one of the Conservative members for Plymouth. In the Divorce Court, yesterday, Mr. Terrell admitted that he had so conducted the petitioner's case as to give no indication who the co-respondent really was, nor did he think such an indication always necessary. He had thought at the time that his Lordship was aware of the name of the co-respondent, but it appeared that in that he was mistaken. He had no intention whatever of deceiving his Lordship, but admitted that his intention was to keep the identity of the co-respondent from the reporters and from the public as far as possible. As the offence alleged against the co-respondent related to a period before he attained to the baronetcy he (counsel) considered he had been sufficiently punished in having been brought before the Court. There was no foundation for an allegation made in certain quarters that the reporters had been bribed.—Sir F. Jeune intimated his acceptance of Mr. Terrell's explanation, but added that he had thought it proper to refer the case to the Queen's Proctor, that he might investigate whether there was ground to suppose there had been connivance or collusion.

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS.

ON March 20 the Italian Premier presented to both Houses of the Legislature the 700 pages of the report on the overdue bills held by the Roman Banks. It stated that the cash deficit of the Banca di Roma amounted to 28,600,000 lire, and its illegal excess of note circulation is 64,500,000 lire, and recommended that the bank should cease operations. As to the Banca di Napoli, the report estimated the probable loss on bills discounted at 25,600,000 lire, but expressed confidence that it would be able to survive its difficulties. The preamble to the report stated that very few members of Parliament were included among those indebted for advances to the banks, and these were nearly all men in business, who were entitled to ask for credit. Signor Giolitti suggested the appointment of a committee of five Deputies, to investigate the list of overdue bills, but opposed a Parliamentary inquiry. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

ETIQUETTE is what the best people do, not what is written in books on this subject, says the *Globe*. Once upon a time, so far back as twelve or thirteen years ago, which only real old ladies remember, or confess to remember, there were very strict laws as regards this then very important subject. There were certain things which had to be done and certain other things which had to be left undone, or social law was outraged and the criminal was voted out of Court. Now there is nothing considered so ill-bred as a strict adherence to little matters of this kind. Calls, which were once such an all-important portion of social science, are rarely, or never, made in the smartest sets. Long ago, if people dined out, the digestion-call was a matter of supreme importance. Now it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance by the best people, who perhaps leave cards by their footmen, or perhaps do not, according to the terms of intimacy on which they are with their entertainers. There is a delightful do as you please, make yourself thoroughly at home and perfectly comfortable sort of atmosphere about the smart, well-bred people of to-day, which is most enjoyable when once the right has been established to exercise it. That, however, is now more difficult of accomplishment than it was under the strict etiquette *regime*.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 21.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt William R Goold-Adams, to be Major, vice H C Vetch, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

8th Hussars—Capt William James Bird, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

11th Hussars—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Francis T Bacon, vice A T L Gilroy, resigned; Thomas A Salt, Adjutant, to complete establishment.

16th Lancer—Lieut Ronald F A Sloane-Stanley, to be Captain, in succession to Major W H Wyndham-Quin, Adjutant of Yeomanry; Second Lieut C M Dixon to be Lieutenant, vice R F A Sloane-Stanley; Gentleman Cadet George Howard Fanshawe Abadie, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C M Dixon.

18th Hussars—Lieut William P Morris Pollock to be Captain, vice G R B Patten, seconded; Second Lieut R C Harbottle, to be Lieutenant, vice W P M Pollock.

19th Hussars—Lieut-Col and Col John Compton Hanford-Flood has been permitted to change his surname to Hanford.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut Patrick J Crichton-Stuart resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Capt Frederick I Maxee is seconded for service on the Staff; Gentleman Cadet the Hon Leslie Hamilton from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut C S O Monck, appointed Adjutant.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col H Collingwood, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 62nd Regimental District (the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment), vice Col A L Walker, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Capt Arthur W Elles, resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt Robert H Fowler, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut James H Hicks to be Captain, vice R H Fowler. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H L Hole, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice J H Hicks; F D Markham, to complete establishment.

The Connaught Rangers.—Liet John F Robertson to be Captain, in succession to Major M G Moore, Ajutant 5th Battalion. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J B Bedford, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice J F Robertson; A G Kemball, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; E L Laurenson, to complete establishment.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The Promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut M W Dela P Beresford is antedated to Nov 8, 1892, vice A H W Lowndes, seconded. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—Archibald D Stewart, vice the Hon D Lawless, promoted; Thomas B Ramsay, Ajutant, to complete establishment. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—M C Le Breton-Simmons, to Nov 8, 1892; W H W Stewart, to Nov 23, 1892, vice A D Stewart.

Second Lieut A W de B S Foljambe to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon C E Walsh, appointed Adjutant; Lieut William Richard Wingfield Digby from 7th Battalion, the king's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W H W Steward.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Henry Staff, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

Captains—R M Lloyd, C B, to Neptune (April 1); W C C Forsyth to Serapis (April 7).

Lieutenants—J R Lett Ward, to Tourmaline, (undated); B A C Cator, to Spartan, (N) (March 18); F S Wheeler, to Research (March 18); G M C Weston, R N R, to Excellent, additional (April 28); G Stewart (s), R N R, to Edinburgh (March 21); J H S Burder, to Assistance (March 22); D H Aitken, (a) R N R, to Excellent, additional (April 28).

Sub-Lieutenants—A W Gamlen, R N R, (a), to Fearless for twelve months' training (March 16); W J F Faddy (a) to Buzzard (March 20); W Morton, R N R, to Excellent, additional (April 28).

Midshipmen—E A Constable to St Vincent (additional) for Martin (March 16); F W Kinnahan to Seaflower (March 28).

Engineers—J W A Parrott, to Acorn; W W Pearse, to Nelson (March 18).

Assistant-Engineer—R Spence, probationary, to Tamar (March 18).

Staff-Surgeons—J O B Williams to Tourmaline, undated; F A Jeans, to Iron Duke (March 21); E H Saunders, to Colossus; A M French, to Boscawen (March 22).

Surgeons—C F Warren, to Seaflower, E M Dobinson, to Martin; E F Mortimer, to Nautilus; W C E Marshall, to Pilot; H B Hall, to Liberty.

Head Schoolmaster—E H Flower, to Ganges, (April 1).

Fleet Paymaster J S Hoar, to Inflexible (March 20).

Admiralty, March 14, 1893.—Paymaster H A Malaher has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Feb. 15).

Staff Paymaster C P Penny has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (March 2).

March 15, 1893.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet Paymaster G W Underhill has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

March 16, 1893.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. F V Isaac has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (March 9).

Paymaster J W N Davey has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet on the Retired List (January 5).

March 17th.—Staff Engineer J Pitt has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer.

Chief Engineer R W Edwards has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer.

March 18.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—C V Eyre, H E Trezenna.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. R W Padgett to be Lieutenant.

March 20.—The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H W Braddon, and H Robinson.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L Neill, B C S	Mr J H M Smith, B
Mr Mohammad Yusuf, B C S	Mr J S Tumbler, B
Mr L E Pritchard, B	Mr W S Howard, B
Mr E J Rumsby, B	Capt H E Passy, I S C
Mr A J Hammond, B	Capt D W Hickman, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M Finucane, B C S, 10 days	Mr J Jamieson, Bo, 6 mos
Mr R E Lambert, B, 6 mos	Mr H J Hume Henderson, Bo, 6 mos
Mr T D Berrington, B, 3 mos	Mr H G Gell, Bo, 2½ mos
Mr R A Way, B, 3 mos	Col J G Fagan, Bo S C, 6 mos
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mos	Col A T Rolland, I S C, 6 mos
Mr G G Collins, B, till Sept 29, 1893	Lieut-Col E Quin, I S C, 6 mos
Mr E R R Mainwaring, M, 3 mos	Lieut-Col W S Hore, I S C, 6 mos
Mr C G Clogstoun, M, 6 mos	Maj T T Vaughan, R A, 6 mos
Mr E L F Cavendish, M, 4 mos	Capt G S Elliot, R E, 6 mos
Mr R T Wingate, Bo C S, 3 days	Lt P A Smurthwaite, I S C, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr M Finucane, B C S	Lieut W A Oswald, I S C
Mr J H Webster, B	Lieut H F Walters, I S C
Mr W G Bligh, B	Surgn-Major H P Jervis, B
Mr R T Wingate, Bo C S	

INDIA OFFICE, March 15.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Genl Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Duke of Norfolk, writing to Colonel Saunderson, M.P., takes exception to certain expressions used by the latter in a speech at Liverpool to the effect that "Home Rule meant Rome Rule," and that "the result of the election petitions in Meath tore the cloak off the Popish priest in Ireland, and revealed him in his true colours." The Duke strongly objects to the implication that it is because they are priests of the Church of Rome that certain members of the Irish clergy act in a way to be condemned, and urges that the great body of Catholics who are at this moment standing by the loyalists of Ireland may claim to have their religion respected. Colonel Saunderson, in reply, disclaims any intention of disrespect to the Roman Catholic religion in the language he used at Liverpool. His criticism of the action of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland at the late election was not aimed at them as Roman Catholics, but as politicians. The correspondence closes with a brief letter in which the Duke of Norfolk thanks Colonel Saunderson for his assurances that he did not intend to say anything disrespectful of Roman Catholicism, but points out that the whole contention of his letter is inconsistent with the meaning of the words used at Liverpool. The correspondence is given in the *Times* of March 22.

THE Baroness Bolsover, whose friendship and protection have stood Lady Howard de Walden in such good stead during her connubial difficulties, is the younger daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore, second son of the Second Baron Kilmaine, her mother being the Hon. Catharine Penelope de Montmorency, daughter of the first Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. She married, as his second wife, in June, 1862, the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, heir to the dukedom of Portland; but as he died two years before the fifth Duke, her Majesty was pleased, on the recommendation of the late Lord Beaconsfield, to create Mrs. Bentinck Baroness Bolsover in her own right. The Duke of Portland is, of course, her stepson, and his early popularity at Welbeck was in no small measure due to the beneficent influence she exerted.

THE *Westminster Gazette* tells a story of the late Mr. Taine, which dates back to the time of his early career at Oxford. He had many friends at the University, and especially Max Muller, upon whom he called immediately after putting up at the Randolph. In the evening he ordered dinner, and wishing to be very English indeed asked to have roast beef and potatoes—only he pronounced the vegetable "pot-a-toes." The waiter repeated the order as roast beef and buttered toast, which accordingly was served, and, during his stay at the hotel, as he always ordered pot-a-toes at dinner he was always supplied with buttered toast. The waiter thought that the French were an extraordinary nation to eat buttered toast with beef, and M. Taine expressed the same opinion of the English and gave the same reason.

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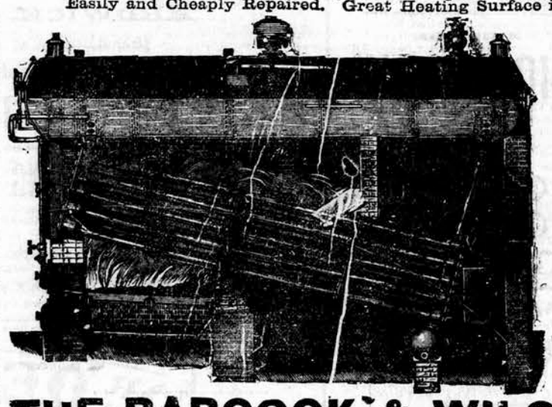


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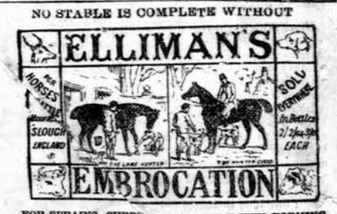


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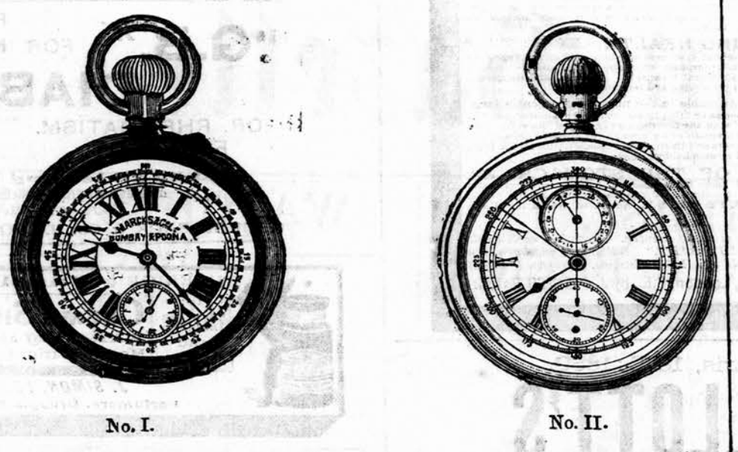
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SOAP MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,

And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co.: Madon, Sons & Co.



HUDSON'S SOAP

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING CLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S SOAP**

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

CADBURY'S COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST

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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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